# FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

# THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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## POLITICAL NOTES.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish exile, is now an ardent supporter of General Grant, and will run for Congress in one of the New York districts as a Republican.

The Michigan Republican State Convention at Lansing, on Wednesday, made the following nominations: Governor, John J. Bagley; Lieutenant Governor, Henry H. Holt; Secretary of State, Daniel Striker, renominated; Treasurer, V. P. Collins, renominated; Auditor General, William Humphrey, renominated; Commissioner of Land Office, Leverett H. Clapp; Attorney General, Byron D. Ball; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Daniel D. Briggs.

The "grand" Liberal Republican gathering at Columbus on Wednesday was a failure in point of numbers. Lookers on made estimates more or less affected by their bias for or against the objects of the meeting, the estimates being five hundred on the one hand to two thousand on the other. During the speech of the Democratic candidate for Vice President there were present, perhaps, fifteen hundred persons, of whom two-thirds gave respectful attention to his speech.

The Missouri Republican State Central Committee held a meeting yesterday, and called a State Convention for the nomination of State officers, to be held in St. Louis on Wednesday, September 4th. There was a full representation from all parts of the State.

The Republican Convention of the Eighth Iowa District, at Council Bluffs, yesterday, nominated John McDill for Congress.

The Democratic and Liberal State Central Committees of Illinois were in Convention at Chicago yesterday. The conference was strictly private. The leading members of the two committees assert that their advices from all parts of the State are most encouraging for the success of their ticket.

A Detroit special says the colored men of that city have called a meeting for to-night to denounce Sumner's letter.

The Republican Convention of the Eighth Michigan District nominated N. Bradley, of Bay City, for Representative in Congress.

Senators Schurz and Tipton passed through Richmond on Thursday.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Worcester on September 11.

The Connecticut Republican State Central Committee has called a State Convention to meet on August 21st.

At Philadelphia, last night, at a meeting of the Democratic-Republican Club, an organization composed of dissatisfied ones of both political parties, a committee was appointed on the reception of Ex-Governor Curtin from Russia on August 14th.

The Republican Convention of the District of Columbia unanimously nominated General Chipman for Delegate to Congress.

The Republicans of the Third Ohio District nominated S. B. Yanckle, of Dayton, for Congress. Samuel Craighead was his competitor, and came within two of the nomination. Judge William Allen, of Darke county, was chosen Elector.

Senator John A. Logan delivered a speech at Atchison, Kansas, last night, to one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in that city.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions of Iowa to nominate candidates for State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and for Presidential Electors, met in Des Moines yesterday. The following ticket was agreed upon: Secretary of State, Dr. E. A. Guilbert; State Treasurer, M. J. Rhoife; Auditor, J. P. Casserly; Attorney General, A. G. Case; Register of Land Office, Jacob Butler; for Presidential Electors of the State at large, General Fitzhenry Warren, Liberal Republican, and H. B. Fauke, Democrat.

The following nominations were made by the Vermont Democratic and Liberal Conventions yesterday: For Governor, A. B. Gardner, Liberal; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. Bingham, Democrat; Henry Chase, Democrat. Electors were also nominated.

A Grant and Wilson club was started at Lawrence, Kansas, yesterday, six hundred voters signing the roll within six hours. It is expected that by to-night one thousand will have signed, and that eleven-twelfths of all the voters will be ultimately obtained.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday and made up the following electoral ticket: At large, Mons Anderson, of La Crosse; Jno. Black, of Milwaukee; first district, Wyman Spooner, of Ekhan; second district, George H. Ray, of Janesville; third district, E. G. Cook, of Columbus; fourth district, Samuel Rendskoff, of Milwaukee; fifth district, R. H. Hotchkiss, of Plymouth; sixth district, Anton Klauss, of Green Bay; seventh district, Milton Montgomery, of Sparta; eighth district, Watt Wadleys, of Stevens Point.

A dispatch from Xenia, Ohio, says the colored people there repudiated Senator Sumner unqualifiedly.

The names mentioned among Democrats for Governor of New York are Governor Hoffman, Lieutenant Governor Beach, Francis Kiernan, of Utica, Homer A. Nelson, Clarkson N. Potter, Lucius Robinson, and Chief Justice Sanford E. Church. The Republican talk of Gen. Woodford or Mr. Alvord. "Sunset" Cox will be the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large.

The Maine election is the next national political event of importance. The campaign has opened vigorously, and the camp-fires, as the country papers would say, burn brightly. Speaker Blaine and other good orators are working hard for the Republicans, and a crop of Grant and Wilson clubs is grown every night. General Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, has been stumping for the Democratic and Liberal Republicans with the assistance of the golden Tilton.

Alexander H. Stephens has not, as yet, "swallowed" the Greeley and Brown ticket, and appears will not in the near future. He pitches in the editorial columns of his paper, the Atlanta *Sun*, all the nice things Mr. Greeley has said of General Grant and all the ugly ones about the Democratic party. Georgia need not be given up as forever lost.

The Chicago *Times* credits the New York *World* with a plea for the Democratic support of Greeley on the ground that if he were not a candidate he would be doing lots of mischief to the detriment of the Democracy, while as a candidate his gun is spiked, and the enemies of protection have a chance at making headway. Mr. Greeley's friends may think this a compliment to his ability, but it is a mighty poor testimonial to the sincerity of his regard for protection.

A correspondent writes to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in criticism of a paragraph which stated that "the national debt is being paid off at the rate of $2.50 per minute." The rate, taken in round numbers at about $100,000,000 per annum is equivalent to $190.25 per minute, or over $3 *per second*.

The speech of Senator Sherman contained one telling point. He called attention to the fact that the platform of Cincinnati and Baltimore, as well as that of Philadelphia, approved the past achievements of the Republican party. What could constitute a stronger argument in favor of its fitness to administer the affairs of the Government in the future.

It looks as if Hon. Jno. W. Killinger, of the Lebanon and Schuylkill district, would be his own successor in Congress. The workingmen of Schuylkill county are said to be almost unanimously in favor of his re-election.

Wm. A. Cook, of Washington, who acted as ex-Mayor Bowen's attorney in the matter of reconveying to President Grant the house which Bowen had contracted to purchase, has written a letter refuting the misrepresentative statement made by Bowen in a recent letter, that the President had cheated him out of twenty-five thousand dollars. Cook says that Bowen gave up the property deliberately, without any consideration except a return of the one thousand dollars advanced by Mr. Bowen, and without any artifice or fraud on the part of the President; and that, at the request of Bowen, he (Cook) prepared a release of the property, which Bowen took to the office of the Recorder of Deeds, and had it recorded. Subsequently, when the New York *World* attacked the President about the transaction, Bowen prepared a reply vindicating Grant, but was not published on account of being incidentally delayed.

The Steubenville *Herald* is not altogether satisfied with the defeat of Hon. John A. Bingham for Congress in that district, and charges the popular voice, as expressed at the primary meetings, was falsified. It, however, commends Captain Danford as an able man. The *Herald* was a warm partizan for Bingham in the contest for the nomination.

John Parker, Esq., well known to the workingmen of the Anthracite coal regions, both as a champion of Labor Reform and a fine public speaker, has announced himself for Grant and Wilson. Mr. Parker is the editor of the Mahanoy *Valley Record*, a journal devoted to the interests of labor, and in the last issue of his paper makes the following characteristic declaration:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Circumstances make it necessary that we should define our position as to whether we can be induced to come out for Greeley. For the benefit of all who have formed an idea that we can, we say 'No, gentlemen. We are for GRANT FIRST, LAST, AND ALL THE TIME, as long as we believe him to be an honest man, and this is the opinion we at present hold of him.'"

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* shows that more than two-thirds of the Chicago Board of Trade favor Grant's re-election.

A Boston dispatch says that the Republican City Committee of Lynn, who invited General Banks to address them, has been informed by him that he has concluded to support Greeley.

At an informal meeting of about one hundred old veterans held in New York on Wednesday night, the organization of a Grant and Wilson club was effected. The officers were directed to call a State Convention of veterans to meet in Utica, the object being to insure a full attendance of New York delegates at the Pittsburgh Convention.

The Republicans of the Eleventh District of Illinois met in Convention at Pittsfield and nominated Col. A. C. Matthews for Congress.

The Vermont Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions met in Burlington yesterday morning. Nothing was done but organization and speech making. The two will probably unite in September, or at least will nominate the same ticket.

The London journals comment to some extent upon Sumner's letter, and also upon the prospects of the Presidential canvass in the United States.

The Springfield *Republican* (Greeley) gets the following political information concerning Rhode Island, from an irreverent Springfield man who writes from Newport: "S. P. Chase is at Bill Sprague's, at Narragansett. Bill wanted his father-in-law nominated, and was for Greeley, but got mad, and now he goes for Grant, while Amasa is for Uncle Horace. And so they go like weather-vanes."

Acting Secretary Richardson estimates that the saving to the Government in the matter of paying for captured and destroyed cotton alone, during the rebellion, by the phrase of the Confederate archives, will not be be less than two or three millions of dollars. Several claimants before the Southern Claims Commission for large sums of money, and whose loyalty seemed fully established, are now found to have been in the employ of the rebel Government, which of course ends all hope of the allowance of their claims.

Gen. Fremont has been interviewed. He inclined to the opinion that his experience as an unsuccessful Presidential candidate gives him the right to "play the part of an unconcerned looker-on in Vienna," therefore, he is non-committal.

There promises to be a quadrangular contest in the Cairo Illinois Congressional District. The candidates are George W. Wall, Democrat, and J. Blackman Jones, Liberal, both supporting Greeley; and Isaac Clements, Regular, and John Dougherty, Independent, both supporting Grant. In 1868 the counties gave Grant 11,640, Seymour 10,728; and last year for Congressman-at-Large, Beveridge, Rep., 7,959, Hayes, Dem., 7,676.

"Eli Perkins" gets off a good one on Gov. Hoffman. At Saratoga, the other day, the Governor was laboring with a Democratic banker who wouldn't swallow Greeley. The banker protested Horace was a big over-grown child.

"But," interrupted the Governor, "I think Mr. Greeley is a pretty good judge of men. I think he can pick out an honest man or a knave as quick as any one. I—"

"Why, there is just where he is always the biggest fool," continued Mr. Beekman.

"Never mind," said the Governor, "I would take his opinion on a man to be true quicker than I would take any man's in the country."

"*You* would?" asked Mr. Beekman, feeling in a side pocket.

"Yes, I would," said the Governor, firmly.

"Well, here is a little slip where he calls you a mountebank and a corrupt, dishonest, and swindling Democratic villain," said Mr. Beekman, as he handed an old *Tribune* editorial to the Governor.

The Governor read it over twice, then looked as if he was trying to see straight through Mr. Beekman, a row of carriages, and a two-foot brick partition—then he slammed down his hat and went up stairs.

Hon. Jason B. Brown, of Indiana, a prominent Democrat and State Senator from the southern part of the State, addressed a political meeting at Medora, Jackson County, on Tuesday, coming out very strongly against Greeley and Brown. He declared Greeley is not the voluntary choice of one out of every ten thousand Democratic voters, and his nomination was secured by stifling a free and voluntary expression of Democratic opinion. In closing he said:

"I have taken no part of that monstrous meal and shall take none. I leave it entirely with those who like it better than I do, and who have more strength to digest it. When my party, by the unfaithfulness of her own leaders, is destroyed, her banner torn down, its folds trailed in the dust, and her principle buried in oblivion, all for the mere sake of electing to official position a few dissatisfied office seekers, I will never bend the older and shelter of those who destroyed my party and brought about her ruin."

Mr. Brown was the leader of the Indiana Democrats in the House from 1862 to 1868, and since that time has been their leader in the State Senate. He is one of the most influential Democrats in the State, and will have a large following in his opposition to Greeley and Brown.

President Grant and Horatio Seymour dined together at the residence of Roscoe Conkling, in Utica, N. Y., on Tuesday. Seymour and Conkling are brothers-in-law.

## "WHITE HAVEN."

### The Missouri Farm of President Grant.

### Interesting Gossip About the President's Early Life and Marriage, and His Surroundings in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The country seats of the Presidents of the United States always have been interesting to the people. Mount Vernon, Mont Pelier, Monticello, the Hermitage, are shrines at which the American citizen may kneel in reverence, and revive his recollections of the earlier days of the Republic.

Many of our Presidents were farmers and took pleasure in agricultural pursuits. General Grant has been a farmer in a small way, but was a soldier by profession. He will, in all probability, resume his agricultural occupation at the close of his second term. It may, therefore, be not amiss to give the reader some account of the farm upon which he intends to pass the years of his retirement. He has selected the place where his wife and children were born as the most agreeable spot for his withdrawal from public life. This farm is ten miles from St. Louis, on the Gravois road, in a south-western direction. It was here he was married, and spent some of the happiest years of his manhood. It is in what was formerly called

"THE DENT SETTLEMENT."

Old maps of Missouri contain the names of a large number of "settlements" in various parts of the State, the designation being generally derived from the name of the first settler, or large land owner. Although the Dents were not the first settlers in that portion of St. Louis county, their name was given to the settlement, on account, probably, of the prominent part they took in the affairs of the neighborhood.

Frederick Dent, the head of the family, who survives at a ripe age, came to St. Louis from Charles county, Maryland, in 1823, about the time Missouri was admitted into the Union. He was a young man of considerable force of character, possessed of ample means, and fully qualified, mentally and physically, to act as a pioneer of civilization. He purchased 450 acres of land on the Gravois creek, from Zeno Mackey —the quantity being "more or less," as stated in the deed, and proceeded to put in his claim in reality only 160 acres. From Wm. Long (father of Judge J. F. Long) he purchased 216 acres, with the house in which he lived until a few years ago, and which is now the property of President Grant. He entered 320 acres of Government land adjacent, and possessed, altogether, about 1,000 acres.

THE MANSION

in which Mr. Dent lived for forty years was built by Wm. Long, in 1814, and was one of the few frame houses in the county, outside of the city. In those days there were no saw mills, and planing mills were not dreamed of. The tools used in building the house were a hammer, a hatchet, a drawing knife and an ax. The boards were made smooth with the drawing-knife, and the lath were split with a frog. The house has two stories, with five rooms. A porch has since been added. The windows are small, the glass being eight by ten inches—the largest size made at that day. The house stands on the side of a hill sloping westward, within two or three hundred yards of the Gravois, and near a large spring.

It was in this venerable mansion that Captain U. S. Grant

COURTED HIS WIFE,

then Miss Julia B. Dent, the eldest daughter of the lord of the manor. A quarter of a century ago he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, five miles distant, and it is probable that he first met her at one of the rural churches, or it may be at a barbecue or quilting, and soon afterwards commenced paying his addresses to her. His visits were frequent, and the journey was made on horseback. Doubtless the first words of love uttered by him were while cantering by her side along some shady road in the vicinity of her father's house, and we venture to surmise that the important question was "popped" in the saddle, after a rattling run on the Gravois. The wedding took place twenty-four years and three months ago, and was an event in the neighborhood. Captain Grant thus became a member of the famous

DENT FAMILY,

which has since played an important part in the political and social history of the country. The family consists of Frederick Dent, four sons and three daughters—John C., George W., Frederick T., Lewis, Julia B., Helen and Emma. The eldest daughter, Julia B., is the mistress of the White House; Helen is married to Dr. Sharp, of Washington, and Emma is the wife of Mr. Casey, of New Orleans. The public is pretty well posted in regard to the history of the four "Dent boys," and we shall not undertake their biography. It may be said with truth, however, that among their old neighbors in Gravois they were always regarded as men of honor and sterling integrity, and possessed of clear heads and kind hearts. The conflicts of partisanship can never rob them of the respect and esteem of those with whom they grew up to manhood on the Gravois.

GEN. GRANT AS A FARMER.

Shortly after his marriage, Capt. Grant resigned his commission in the army and engaged in the occupation of a farmer. Mr. Dent gave his daughter eighty acres of land, mostly heavily timbered, situated a mile north of the homestead. Upon this tract the future President, about four years after his marriage,

BUILT A HOUSE,

which still stands on the roadside, on the crest of a gentle elevation, commanding an extended view of the spires of Carondelet and St. Louis, the bluffs of Illinois, and glimpses of the Mississippi. This house is an ordinary double log house, a story and a half high, and differs but little from hundreds of farm houses in the county. The windows, however, are larger than usual, and the ceiling wider and higher than in ordinary houses. In this house Capt. Grant and his wife spent one summer, and then returned to the Dent mansion. As a farmer, the Captain was not very successful. He had not read Horace Greeley's book, "What I Know About Farming," —if he had he would have been even less successful. But

AS A WOODCHOPPER

he surpassed the most daring feats of the sage of Chappaqua. It is true, he never used a ladder to cut the top of a tree off first and the butt last, nor used "Giant Powder" in blowing up the stumps, but chopped down trees in the old fashion, and did it to make money, not to make himself President. In front of the log house alluded to is a "clearing" of several acres, on which stand the stumps after cutting. The trees were oaks, and a second growth partially conceals the stumps. Old woodchoppers profess to be able to tell a man's character by examining the stump of a tree he has felled—pretty much as experts pretend to diagnose a man's traits by his hand writing. If there is anything in this, we should say that the President's stumps indicate a man of indomitable will, a hard hitter, and a square feller of trees. He has left no straggling sappling, no knotty oaks, no crooked or twisted trees to tell of carelessness or laziness, but the clearing shows that he went to work and chopped down all before him, making a square cut in the forest. For six weeks, without the aid of a single day, he cut wood on his farm, in all kinds of weather, and piled it up to be seasoned. He then sold it for $4 per cord—two yearlings and three sucklings. The dams of these colts are called "Jennie," "Topsy" and "Fannie," and are thoroughbreds.

One of the sucklings, called "Dazzle," is a natural pacer, and his action is laughable from its striking resemblance to an old horse almost ready for the bone yard. The yearling, "Belle," took the first premium last fall at our Agricultural Fair. A pair of horses raised on the farm are used by the President at Washington, and are pretty good ones. "Rufus Mack," a two-year old, and a very fine animal. Another two-year old filley is called "Cinderilla," by Flying Cloud; dam, Topsy. One of the suckling colts is extremely handsome, and is called by Mr. Elrod "the diamond of the stable."

CATTLE.

The cattle were in the pasture and were not seen by us. They consist of the following: Holstein bull, four cows all imported, weighing 1,800 pounds; imported Holstein cow, same age; four two-year-old Holstein heifers, full blood; Alderney bull, five cows and three heifers; six heifers crossed between Alderney and native; six heifers crossed of Holstein and native; twenty-five or thirty head of graded cattle, about twenty of them milch cows.

There are fifty head of Southdown sheep, one-half the flock having been sold. A number of plow horses and a few mules complete the list.

THE CROPS.

Mr. Elrod is cultivating a vineyard of three and a half acres, and has seventeen varieties of grapes, all bearing abundantly this year. There are four orchards on the place, besides two peach orchards. Some of the apple trees are old and very large.

There are 115 acres in corn, which will yield fifty bushels to the acre, forty acres of timothy; thirty-five acres clover; thirty acres Hungarian and one acre of mangel wurtzel; sixty acres of oats; thirty-five acres rye.

The President visited his farm on the 25th of April last, and remained until the 28th. The next day he returned to give some directions, and tarried only twenty minutes. The year previous to his election he spent a month here with his family, and enjoyed it very much. His intention is to build a suitable residence on the tract purchased by Lewis Dent, called

"WISH-TON-WISH."

The spot selected for his future abode is on the north side of Gravois road, in a grove of magnificent old oaks, about a mile and a half from the city limits. It is one of the loveliest spots in the country, and is susceptible of being ornamented and made perfectly charming. A comfortable house, built by Mr. Lewis Dent, stands in the grove, and is occupied by a tenant, who takes care of the premises.

REMINISCENCES.

After partaking of the substantial dinner at Mr. Elrod's, the visitors had their buggies hitened up, and took a ride around to the house built by General Grant. It is occupied by a tenant, and is finely situated. The day was exceedingly sultry, and, without entering the house, the party took a look at its surroundings, and came to the conclusion that the builder had made a mistake in laying out his ground and clearing away timber. Judge Long "carried a corner" at the building of the house, and many of the neighbors assisted. General Grant was a popular man in this locality. He hewed a portion of the logs himself, and was happy in his seclusion. He found the cutting of firewood more profitable than raising corn, and worked very hard at it in the winter season, when there were no crops to cultivate. The report that he was lazy or dissipated is contradicted by his neighbors, who regard him as a hard-working young farmer. No one denies that, at that period, he occasionally indulged in ardent spirits, and it is unquestionably true that, on visiting the city and meeting with old friends of the army and genial gentlemen, as the late Taylor Blow, Col. A. E. Easton, Captain Hart. Able, Wm. McKee and others that might be named, he sometimes experienced the symptoms of "cholera morbus," as described by Gov. Brown; but that he ever was, in any sense of the word, a sot or a drunkard, is denied by those who best knew him at that time.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

### July Statement.

ANOTHER LARGE REDUCTION.

Decrease During Month, $3,427,687.

REDUCTION DURING GRANT'S TERM, $337,204,649.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1872.

The following is an abstract of the public debt statement:

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| Six per cent. bonds | $1,371,986,800 00 |
| Five per cent. bonds | 414,567,300 00 |
| Total coin bonds | 1,786,554,100 00 |
| Lawful money debt | 24,158,000 00 |
| Matured debt | 6,695,910 25 |
| Legal tender notes | 356,088,167 50 |
| Fractional currency | 42,015,371 47 |
| Coin certificates | 21,690,380 00 |
| Total without interest | 2,247,099,929 25 |
| Total debt | 2,273,416,709 83 |
| Total interest | 26,316,771 90 |
| Cash in Treasury—coin | 64,319,689 14 |
| Currency | 16,038,350 85 |
| Total in Treasury | 85,358,044 39 |
| Debt less cash in Treasury | 2,188,058,656 44 |
| Decrease during month | 3,424,687 18 |

## NEW YORK.

### The Kilpatrick Libel Suit in Court—The Mexican Minister Interviewed—Reduction in Freight Rates—Activity at the Custom House.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1872.

THE LIBEL SUIT.

The libel suit of General Kilpatrick against Jennings, of the *Times*, was up in Judge Hogan's police court to-day. Jennings was there with his lawyer, and waived an examination to appear for trial in the General Sessions whenever an indictment could be found. He was discharged on his own recognizance. Ex-Governor Morgan, Henry Clews and others were present to bail defendant if required.

Judge Hogan, after disposing of the case of Kilpatrick against Jennings, to-day, sent the papers to the District Attorney, who will lay them before the Grand Jury.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

The new Mexican Minister to this Government yesterday stated in an interview that he thought the new Mexican President will be likely to pacify that country; that Diaz and Negrete were always making trouble, but they were not likely to do much more harm under the new administration. The strongest relations of amity and good feeling are to be maintained towards the United States.

THE HUNTER'S POINT FIRE.

Hunter's Point is still burning, though there is no danger of the fire extending seriously. A canal boat laden with oil exploded during the night, alarming the whole neighborhood, but doing no further damage than the destruction of the craft. The losses by the fire foot up over $5,000.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES.

The Central, Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads to-day reduced the freight rates to the west from forty-five to fifty-eight per cent. It is reported that a change is to be made monthly, in order to break down old contracts, which are detrimental to the roads.

DUTCH HEINRICH.

Dutch Heinrich, the notorious bond robber, yesterday attempted to escape from Sing Sing. He mounted a horse and was jumping away, when the guard fired several shots, killing the horse. The prisoner then attempted to run, but was finally recaptured.

A. R.

An Auburn dispatch says that the semi-annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic Posts of the State assembled there yesterday, General Henry A. Barnum presiding. The business was mostly of a routine character.

ERIE OFFICES ABOLISHED.

The Erie Railway Company has abolished the Detective Bureau of the road, and also the offices of superintendent of Baggage Express and of the Supply Department.

ACTIVITY AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

There is great activity at the Custom House, owing to the new tariff. Thousands of cases of goods were withdrawn from the warehouse.

POOL IN ERIE STOCK DISSOLVED.

It is stated that the London pool in Erie stock is dissolved.

END OF ANOTHER STRIKE.

The strike of 'longshore men is practically over.

## THE INDIANS.

### The Yellowstone Expedition—Raid by the Cheyennes.

CHICAGO, August 1.—A dispatch from Fort Sully, Dakota, received at Sioux City yesterday, says the Yellowstone expedition, which rendezvoused at Fort Rice for the purpose of guarding the surveying party of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was ready to march on the morning of the 25th inst., and undoubtedly left at that time. The Indians are very hostile, and it is almost certain they will attack the party. It is reported that they fired into a herd belonging to the escort near Fort Rice, killing several head of cattle, but did not succeed in stampeding the herd.

To-day has been issue day for beef at the Cheyenne agency, and many hostile Indians came in. They made a raid on the ferry boat at the agency, and the military had to be called out to protect it.

A courier is expected to arrive at Fort Sully in a day or two, when the latest news from the expedition will be received.

## SARATOGA.

### The Barnard Impeachment Trial.

SARATOGA, August 1.—Frank Blair testified in the Barnard case to-day as to Barnard's saying, in 1869, that he was going to drive a set of secondgrels out of the State, meaning the Union Pacific Railroad. Blair was then Commissioner to examine the road, and told the directors what Barnard had said.

Mr. Blair thought Barnard desired to create amusement by his remarks. He was in doubt at first whether he was serious.

Richard C. Beamish, clerk of the Supreme Court of New York, testified to Barnard's conduct on the bench; heard him say nothing indecent.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The respondent's counsel decided to omit the formal opening, and called witnesses. They found, however, that the witnesses subpœnaed were not present.

An adjournment was had until to-morrow.

## CHICAGO.

### The Disappearance of Steiner.

CHICAGO, August 1.—Further developments in regard to the mysterious disappearance of Berthold T. Steiner, one of the managers of the French Band concerts, with a considerable amount of money, incline many more and more to the opinion that he has been robbed and murdered. Many and various rumors have been in circulation since Steiner's disappearance, but of the mass one fact seems to be pretty well established, that is, that when at two o'clock on Monday morning Steiner left the Continental Hotel in a carriage, two suspicious looking men asked and obtained leave to ride, one getting up with the driver. It has also been definitely asserted that much the largest part of the funds received from the concerts was satisfactorily accounted for, $1,000 being still in Steiner's credit in one of the city banks. Detectives are at work endeavoring to clear up the mystery.

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

### Aquatic.

NEW YORK, August.—Dr. Russell Withers, of the Atalanta crew, in a communication published to-day, makes the following proposition: I feel confident that the four men comprising the Atalanta crew on the Thames on the 10th of June will compete with the picked four of Amherst, six oar; if they cannot be got together, then picked four from the six university crews which rowed at Springfield on the 24th of July, the race to take place over the same course before October 1st. He further says that he thinks there is no doubt but that the winning crew of the University Regatta will accept this challenge.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, August 1st.—Mutuals 5 Atlantics four.

## SAVANNAH.

### Trial of Alleged Violators of the Enforcement Act.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 1.—The case of the United States vs. George Washington Wilson and Thomas C. Wilson, charged with violation of the enforcement act in disturbing a peaceful assemblage and interrupting the freedom of speech was called in the United States Commissioners Court to-day. The court room was densely packed, and great interest was felt in the proceedings. One of the defendants conducted his own defense, but both were assisted by Judge Fleming. District Attorney Farrow, in introducing the case, stated that this was the first case of the kind that had come before the United States Court in Georgia.

### End of the Strike.

WILLIAMSPORT, August 1.—The majority of the mills are now in operation. The leading strikers, Greevy, Birmingham, Whitton and Blake have all procured bail and been set at liberty. Bail is also being furnished for the other strikers, who are in prison. All the troops have left for their homes.

## SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

## THE OLD WORLD.

### Proceedings of the Geneva Arbitration.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES BY THE AMERICAN FLEET.

### Explosion of Gun Cotton in London.

BANQUET TO STANLEY BY AMERICANS IN PARIS.

### The Capture of Honduras by San Salvadorians.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RECEPTION BY THE AMERICAN FLEET.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A special London dispatch says the reception given by Admiral Alden to the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday at Southampton was exceedingly brilliant. There were ten men-of-war in the harbor when the reception took place.

A case of small-pox having recently appeared on Alden's flag ship Wabash, the Prince and Princess of Wales embarked on the royal yacht in the afternoon, and on the arrival of the party on the Brooklyn there was a blending of the flags of England and the United States. The Prince inspected the fleet, and remarked on going to the Wabash that he was not afraid of small-pox. A repast was given on the Brooklyn by Alden, at which were present Minister Schenck, General Sherman, Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and others. A grand salute was fired on the Prince's departure.

The same evening the Prince was entertained at a dinner party on the royal yacht, which included Schenck, Sherman and captains of the fleet and others. Lieutenant Gun at Alden arrived. Previous to the arrival of the Prince the fleet was inspected by General Sherman.

EXPLOSION OF GUN COTTON.

LONDON, August 1.—A quantity of gun cotton prematurely exploded this afternoon while some experiments were being performed, at which Gladstone and the Commissioner of Buildings were present. Fears are entertained that three gentlemen were hurt. No damage was done, however, with the exception of the breaking of about one hundred windows in the Treasury building.

TEACHERS' CONGRESS.

LONDON, August 1.—The Teachers' Congress decided to take immediate steps for the organization of a Universal Teachers' Association. The general society will be under the Presidency of the Teachers' Association of Geneva, Switzerland.

ROYAL PATRONAGE TO AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

William Bradford, the American artist, has received a commission from Queen Victoria and the Marquis of Lorne to paint them several pictures representing scenes in the Arctic Ocean.

THE TURF.

LONDON, August 1.—The race for the Goodwood cup occurred to-day, and was won by Lord Lyonus, Albert Victor second, and Verdure third. Only five horses ran. The course was two miles and a half.

## SWITZERLAND.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, August 1.—We have it from good authority that the Board of Arbitration had the case of the privateer Alabama up on Tuesday. The special questions necessitating the adjournment of the Court related to that case. It is, however, utterly impossible to obtain any information as to the nature thereof.

LONDON, August 1.—A dispatch from Geneva to-day says there are absolutely no particulars obtainable of the proceedings of the latest sitting of the Tribunal of Arbitration. The general statement is put forth, on apparently creditable authority, that all grave questions have been settled, and that the arbitrators are now studying the details of a preliminary agreement. No official communication will, however, be furnished to the press until the final agreement which will likely be reached much sooner than is expected.

*Later.*—Another dispatch says the English representatives have presented to the Board a supplementary case accusing the Queen of one of the signers, that England faithfully executed her laws in connection with the Confederate cruisers, and that American agents in the belief of the contrary, submitted a retort to the effect that the question cannot be judged from a mere local stand point of English law alone, and arguing that England has made herself responsible for damages by privateers arises principally from her non-fulfillment of the maxims of international law.

TERRIBLE STORM.

There has been a terrible storm, during which much damage was done to property and crops.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

CAPTURE OF HONDURAS BY SAN SALVADORIANS.

BELIZE, HONDURAS, July 23, *via* HAVANA, July 31.—San Salvadorian Troops, commanded by Mendina, alias Mendeneta, occupied the most of Honduras on the 13th. The town itself was defenseless, and was soon in the hands of the San Salvadorians. The Honduran fort fired on the town, killing seven San Salvadorians. Some of the balls penetrated the British Consulate and other buildings. The San Salvadorians then took the women and children of the town, including the wife of the President of Honduras, and placed them in the main street, where they all remained as hostages. The fort soon capitulated, and threatened to shoot them unless the fort surrendered. The Honduran commander surrendered on the 16th.

Honduras forced the International Railway employes into his service, taking possession of the road and suspending work and the running of trains.

The San Salvadorian troops are demoralized, and it is feared they will commit outrages on the people. Pillaging has already been inaugurated. Mendeneta has compelled ex-President Cerescencio Gomez to nominate him (Mendeneta) as President of Honduras. The inauguration occurred on the 17th. The Hondurians were averse to the inauguration, and none were present at the ceremonies, while many fled to the woods.

Jose Maria Medina, the real President of Honduras, is near San Pedro, and likely to attack Omoa.

The British and Spanish Consuls ask for war vessels to protect the interests of British and Spanish subjects.

## FRANCE.

BANQUET TO STANLEY.

PARIS, August 1.—The American residents of Paris last night entertained Stanley at a banquet, at which Minister Washburne presided, and one hundred guests were present, including most of the resident correspondents of American journals. Mr. Washburne, on proposing the toast of the evening, traced the expedition of Stanley into Africa from its origin to the discovery of Dr. Livingstone, and said that this achievement added a new honor to an American name already renowned for such enterprises. The toast and speeches were received with immense cheering.

Stanley, in responding, said such honor as attached to the expedition belonged to Bennett. He entertained the company for an hour's time with accounts of his travels and adventures in Turkistan, Russia, the Crimea, Jerusalem, &c.

Stanley leaves Paris to-day for London.

## MEXICO.

THE RETURN OF PEACE.

MATAMORAS, August 1.—The military authorities to-day announced that a general amnesty has been proclaimed at the city of Mexico, embracing all engaged in the recent revolution, restoring them to their civil and political rights. Congress has also ordered a general election for President of the Republic, to occur shortly.

The Collector of Customs at this point has issued an official notice of the extension of the old tariff on this frontier in lieu of the new one, imposing higher duty.

The insurgents are laying down their arms, and submitting to the Government.

## SPAIN.

LOAN FOR CUBA.

MADRID, August 1.—When the Cortes reassembles in September the Government will submit a project for a loan of sixty millions of dollars to be devoted to the improvement of the finances of Cuba. The bonds to be offered will carry interest, and also representing a sinking fund for the cancellation of the bonds, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. This interest and sinking fund it is proposed to draw from the Cuban war subsidy and from the surplus of Cuban revenues.

## WEST INDIES.

SPANIARDS DEFEATED BY CUBANS.

HAVANA, July 30.—The Cubans defeated a Spanish column conveying provisions between Gibara and Holguin, killing Alfan, the Spanish commander.

## TEXAS.

### Frontier Depredations.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, August 1.—The evidence taken to-day before the commission on frontier depredations implicate General Cortinas in assisting thieves in crossing with herds of stolen beeves over the Rio Grands, feeding his troops on the meat, and selling the hides for his own benefit. It estimates that eighty miles of fertile river frontier in Texas, opposite a camp of Kickapoo Indians, is unsettled on account of the insecurity of life and property from the raids, headed by Mexicans.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

### Sumner Denounced by Colored Men.

AN ALLIANCE WITH DEMOCRATS DISTRUSTED.

Large Grant and Wilson Meeting in Jackson, Mich.

BANKS FOLLOWING THE SAGE OF CHAPPAQUA.

### Speech by Senator Carpenter in Milwaukee.

A Blast Against Sumner from Colored Men.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 1.—At a meeting of colored citizens in this city last night, the following preamble was adopted: That we have hereto recognized in Charles Sumner a friend of the colored race in this country, but his recent course does not command our respect. We distrust any alliance with the Democratic party of the South and North, who have always resisted the principles and measures of the Republican party which gave to us emancipation, civil rights, and political freedom; that we believe the hostility of Mr. Sumner is the result of his personal prejudices against President Grant, and that it is wiser and safer for us to act with the Republican party, and that Grant has been our firm friend and defender during his administration, which has been an era of freedom and elevation to our race such as the world has never seen before; that we approve the course and will follow the advice of the time-honored anti-slavery leaders like Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Fred Douglass and Gerritt Smith, whose devotion to our rights cannot be questioned.

Grant and Wilson Meeting in Jackson, Michigan.

JACKSON, August 1.—In accordance with a card published heretofore, and signed by nine hundred citizens, a meeting for the purpose of forming a Grant and Wilson club was held in this city to-night at Union Hall. Every available inch of space was occupied at an early hour, and many persons were obliged to leave because of their inability to gain admission to the room. There were fully 1,000 persons in the hall and around on the balconies and hallways. The meeting was called to order by Geo. W. Penny, Esq., on whose motion Dr. W. A. McNaughton was elected permanent chairman. He made a brief speech, alluding to Governor Blair's defection indirectly, expressing no sympathy with those who regretted his action. The present assembly was not one of politics, but of sober, thinking citizens, who wished to discuss the issues now before the country. The professional politicians had gone over to the other side with four friends in the South. He would say, the Lord bless them; let them go in peace.

Postmaster General John A. J. Creswell was introduced, who spoke for about two hours, in reply to accusations made against him here in regard to the Champening claims by Governor Blair in a recent speech.

Chandler spoke for about three-quarters of an hour in defense of General Grant, and in criticism of Greeley's editorials in the *Tribune*, when the meeting broke up at ten o'clock with three cheers for the speakers, for Grant and Wilson, and for John Bagley, the next Governor of Michigan.

A Voice From the Colored Men of Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 1.—At a mass meeting of colored voters of the county, held in this city this evening, the following preamble and declaration were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Senator Sumner has

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1872.


BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115⅝.

THE closing sitting of the International Prison Congress, at London, took place on the 30th ult. The summary of proceedings adopted at this meeting declares that the moral regeneration of the prisoner should be the primary aim of prison discipline, that a progressive classification of prisoners should be adopted in all prisons, and that in the treatment of criminals all disciplinary punishments that inflict unnecessary pain or humiliation should be abolished. Work, education and religion were the three great forces on which prison administrators should rely. The system of prison statistics needs revision, and this was strongly urged as it is only from such sources prison authorities and reformers obtain data on which to base their action.

THE EXAMPLE of New York in liberally subscribing to a fund for sending poor children to the country for a day's enjoyment, has been taken up in Philadelphia, which has had three excursions to New York's eight. This has had an influence in Boston, and the *Advertiser* announces that a committee of ladies and gentlemen is being formed to provide picnics and out-door entertainments for poor and neglected children during the rest of the summer. There is a prospect that poor children's excursions will become general in all large cities, and we hope to soon see the initiative taken in Pittsburgh. The city editor of the New York *Times* merits the high honor of originating this practical bit of benevolence, and it will doubtless become a permanent feature.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO are in dead earnest on the question of building the thirty-fifth parallel railroad between the two cities. The San Francisco papers of the 25th ult., print a list of subscriptions made by the business men of the city to the road amounting to $171,000, and hundreds more are promised, and also large municipal subscriptions. The scheme has naturally excited the opposition of the Central Pacific road, but the efforts of that corporation to defeat it, and its burdensome exactions affecting the trade of California, have only served to make the people more determined to secure a competing line. The proposed route, which is along the thirty-fifth parallel, some six degrees south of the Central Pacific, is, in point of national convenience, much more eligible than any other; offering not only better advantages in the matter of climate, but also for commanding the trade of the interior. St. Louis is working in concert with the people of California, and the eastern end of the line is making good progress under the name of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. There will certainly be enough trans-continental railroads if all the projects are carried through. The Union and Central Pacific completed, the Northern Pacific in progress from the west end of Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, the Atlantic and Pacific, and Tom Scott's Southern Railroad, through Texas and Arizonia to Southern California, will accommodate the necessities of travel and commerce for a generation at least. There is a possibility the business of road building may be overdone, but the public will be the gainers until consolidation takes place, or the inevitable lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Then it will suffer just in proportion—and a great deal more so—as it has been benefitted by competition.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION, composed of forty or fifty self-elected delegates, had a stormy session, at New York, and that is an achievement the Reformers generally succeed in. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the working classes have nothing to choose between the two candidates for the Presidency now before the people, and that a convention to nominate candidates be held at Philadelphia on the 23d of August. A portion of the delegates seceeded and indorsed the nomination of Grant and Wilson. In this movement delegates participated from Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and Indiana. A letter from Governor Geary was read in the Convention proper, in which he dwelt on the importance of the labor movement, and then ventured on this bit of advice:

"In my judgment the true policy of the Labor Reformers to pursue just now is to so arrange or marshal their whole strength in the different States as to send to Congress and to the State Legislatures men of mark who are in sympathy with the substantial objects of the labor movements, and thus control legislation in such manner as to have a proper recognition of the power and numbers of its organization in the respective States. By this means parties will be compelled to listen to the grievances of the labor element of the country, and thus will soon be effected the wholesome reforms so loudly demanded by the men and women who are suffering from the neglect of the true interests of the nation—wholesome legislation in a true spirit, "whose blessings and benefits, like the dews of heaven, shall descend alike on all." The Labor Reformers may not have the numerical strength just now to elect a President or Vice President of the United States; but they have the power, if properly disposed of, to control the contest as between Messrs. Grant and Greeley in November next. The fact is patent to every man who knows anything about the strength of the Labor party in Pennsylvania, that that party can, if it will, decide the Pennsylvania contest in this State, and if in this State, it may be in the nation in 1872."

THE VENGEANCE of an outraged and swindled public has at last fallen upon the hotel keepers at fashionable summer resorts, whether on the sea side or on the mountain. Their extortionate charges and scanty accommodations have diminished summer travel and turned a good part of the golden stream towards Europe. It is now the heighth of the season, and letters from the principal resorts unite in stating that the fashionable hotels are not half full; that many of wide celebrity are not paying running expenses, and that there is a pretty certain prospect of financial ruin overtaking many enterprising landlords, and through this lesson will come a revolution in the hotel system, with moderate prices and better attendance. At Saratoga the great races, and gambling facilities generally, have attracted large numbers, and the proximity of Long Banch and Cape May to New York and Philadelphia crowd them with cheap excursions, but the other great resorts show a doleful falling off. Four dollars a day for sleeping in a cot in a room somewhat larger than a Saratoga trunk, and for a chance to fee the waiters at a dining table, with absurd charges for every species of service, has proved too much at last for our shoddy and more reputable aristocracy. They go to Europe or straggle off to quiet resorts not yet under the sway of piratical landlords. The out come of all this will probably be the introdnction of the European system of only paying for what you order, together with reforms in servant fees and reduction in the rent of rooms. Never before has the stream of European travel been so great as this year. A foreign trip can be made at no greater, and often at less expense, than the tour of our fashionable watering plates. This tendency will increase with the increase of traveling facilities, until in the end the American hotel keepers will find their occupation gone and their immense invested capital profitless. They had better repent in time.

### FRANCE ERECT ONCE MORE.

The capitalists of Europe, many of whom have high rank as statesmen, have given a vote of confidence in the stability and resources of France unparalleled in the history of financial unedrtakings. The Thiers government on the 21st ult., issued its proposals for a loan, in round numbers reaching six hundred millions of dollars, and in order to give it more currency, the Assembly framed a tariff in accordance with the recommendation of the President. The answer to the loan called for is astounding. The French Finance Minister announced to the Assembly on the 30th ult., that the books showed an aggregate subscription of over *four thousand millions of dollars*, or nearly seven times the amount asked for The government, he said, was overwhelmed with astonishment at the result, and well it might be. The subscriptions are about twice the sum of our own national debt, and considerably exceed the great debt of England. Even German bankers subscribed nearly the whole amount, but the government will probably adjudge the loan asked for solely to French capitalists. This financial success is not only a great tribute to the Thiers Government, and will strengthen it with the people of France, but it is astonishing as an expression of confidence in the gigantic financial resources of that country, of which there have been many surprising developments of late. It will do much to popularize the idea of a moderate republic, which M. Thiers is said to favor. The monarchists and imperialists have used financial distrust as the main argument against a popular government in France, but the result of this loan spikes that gun pretty effectually.

A republic founded on sound principles, as our own civil war demonstrated, is the strongest attainable government, financially and physically. There is a common interest among all classes in its maintenance that appeals strongly to the individual and intensifies his love of country. The responsibility of national life is brought directly home to the citizen, and not diverted to hereditary rulers. It must have been some feeling of this kind that made the French people unlock their hidden treasure and offer it to the government. They felt they were acting for themselves, and not for the Bourbons or the Napoleons. This is a first rate training for a successful republic in France. It will gladden the hearts of the American people who retain a traditional love for the French that will exist as long as the two nations live.

### SUMNER'S ATTITUDE.

Senator Sumner's letter to the twenty-five colored people of Washington places him in a different relation to the Republican party than he has ever occupied before. Prior to the Philadelphia Convention he manifested an intense hostility toward the President and several of his Republican *confreres* in the Senate, but this was accepted as personal, and as not invalidating his Republicanism. But now that the party has made up its choice of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, true allegiance requires, if not active support, at least the cessation of hostile acts, pending a heated canvass. Mr. Sumner has chosen to violate this well-known rule of all parties, and hence has done against himself what no one else could have done—read himself out of the party. Whatever he may do or be in the future, his attitude now is that of open and undisguised hostility to the candidates and policy of the party which has honored him. This fact cannot be too clearly understood.

That Mr. Sumner clearly understood that his course would place him in antagonism not only to the candidates, but the party itself, may be seen by a variety of allusions that were made by him. His letter is burdened with attempts, oft-repeated, to show that the Cincinnati Convention was more Republican than that at Philadelphia—that the Baltimore Convention in accepting Greeley and the Cincinnati platform became republican—underwent conversion. This will be news to the Democracy. Their theory is that they accepted him as a questoin of policy merely, and were exceedingly careful not to disband or impair their party organization. Mr. Sumner also boasts that he was first elected Senator by aid of Democratic votes. The drift of these erroneous and self-laudatory statements is to create the belief that party allegiance is of small importance, and that they are to be disregarded when personal reasons or prejudices make it desirable. Mr. Sumner prefers Greeley to Grant—his reasons are entirely personal, and hence, while arguing that the Democracy has come over, he on his part goes over to the Greeley movement. Hence he, by his own volition, is out of and antagonistic to the Republican party.

His position is exceedingly unfortunate for him. All experience in politics goes to show the Democracy have not accepted Greeley without a reason. It is well known that Democratic politicians are not sentimentalists, or if they are, that the current of their sentimentalism has always been directly opposite to what they now display. It is not to be presumed, therefore, that they have, out of mere philanthropy changed the current of their convictions, and accepted the leadership of a life-long enemy. It is perfectly certain that either some supernatural, miraculous influence brought about their sudden conversion, or it is the result of a bargain with Greeley and his adherents. As the supernatural view has not been insisted on, we accept as true that of bargaining. Who believes that in this, the advantages were all on one side? Who imagines that Democratic hostility to Grant is so intense as to lead them to desire another Republican merely in order to gratify personal hostility. The Democratic party don't do things that way. It has never been famed for its sentimentalism, but for its shrewd hard bargaining. Even if Carpenter's revelations had not been made, whatever may be the measure of their truth, it would still be clear that the fusion of Democrats and Liberals was on the basis of a bargain, in which it is entirely probable that the Democracy have all the advantages they claim. Theirs was the advantage of position,—they were able to show a certain voting strength. Mr. Greeley is proverbially a poor bargainer, and hence could be easily manipulated. Thus all the facts and inferences go to show that so far from the Liberals being the power in the new organization, they are merely the tools being used by the Democracy for giving effect to their plans and purposes. The whole affair is the Democratic party in a new disguise.

We have no need to go back over the record of this party, to show that they cannot realize Republican ideas, but must develope a reaction. It is sufficient to show that Mr. Greeley is in substantial accord with this reactionary policy. The foremost idea of the new combination is to "shake hands across the bloody chasm." The *Tribune* is full of this. What does it mean? Has the Republican party failed in generosity and conciliation toward the South? Who has been hung of all the perjured traitor that plunged the country into a bloody war? Has Davis, or Breckinridge, or Lee, or Semmes? Who of them has been hindered from gaining a maintenance by honest labor? How have they been persecuted? Simply in refusing them the privilege of retaking oaths of office, of re-entering Congress, the Senate, or other high places of power. This is the crime of the Republican party. To remedy it involves the use of adulation toward those people, thus serving to create the idea that the rebellion was rather a misfortune than a crime. And this view is strengthened by the proposed remuneration to be lavished upon them. Mr. Greeley himself stated their expectations when he said that "they consider themselves robbed by emancipation, and would *like their property* again, or its value in some equivalent." Also, "they expect to regain as Democrats, what they lost as rebels." Gratz Brown, said at one of their recent ratification meetings, "Greeley, if elected, will pay the losses of the South." Said a Democratic Congressman recently, "Greeley was then in favor of paying the South for her slaves, and I believe he is still." These extracts show what the hand-shaking over the bloody chasm means. It involves a bargain with the Democracy to the effect that after spending four thousand millions of dollars in suppressing the rebellion, we shall spend four thousand millions more in paying the rebels for their slaves. But who shall pay the people of the North for their losses? Who shall restore to us our dead, our commerce—who will clasp hands across this chasm?

Into such a party Mr. Sumner is pleased to go. Peace go with him. But we greatly err if he will be followed by the colored race, many of whom felt too keenly the bonds of slavery to desire now to help pay for their freedom.

### CHICAGO ON ITS FEET.

Chicago has risen from its ashes. By the fire which occurred ten months ago, 98,500 people were left homeless. Of these, 74,500 resided in 13,300 buildings in the North Division, where 1,470 acres were burned over, and every house consumed. Now we are told that dwellings for *seventy thousand* people have been erected in that Division. In the South Division, where the hotels, theatres, stores and warehouses were destroyed, and where 3,650 buildings were burned on 460 acres, the ground is nearly covered; and the buildings now completed, and those under construction, outnumber, as they will exceed in style, value, and solidity, the buildings which were destroyed by the fire in the same district. Twenty-six miles of streets are so occupied. It must be remembered that for three months after the fire very little new work was done. The winter impeded operations somewhat, but the work went on. Over all this district the derricks stand up like the masts of shipping. In the West Division, where 500 buildings were destroyed, there will be this season erected as many permanent buildings and blocks of brick, stone, and iron as in any previous season were built in all Chicago. The Chicago *Tribune*, from which we gather these facts, adds that the workmen have refused to strike; that the ordinary business of the city has been unprecedented; that the deposits in the savings bank have increased, since April, nearly two millions of dollars; and that at no time has money for commercial or business purposes been scarce. The Chicago *Times* commenting on the resurrection of the city, says:

"There is nodecrease perceptible yet in the number of buildings commenced each week. In all directions throughout the burnt district, within the week that has just passed, the work of excavating for new buildings, and the laying of new foundations has gone on. In the more thickly built-up portion, indeed, there is hardly a vacant lot where it is not the intention of the owner to commence rebuilding this season. By October 9, the anniversary of the great disaster, there will be something to show the world; not a nation born in a day, but a stupendous city raised out of its own ruins in a year. Chicago will be the newest city in the world; an example of what the intensest energy, aided by the best labor-saving machinery, and one hundred thousand human hands can do in a single season.

"It should not be forgotten, too, that the building of this city has not been alone where it has been in place. The removal of the ruins was a work at least equal to the building of the ground over with wooden structures such as existed on much of the ground before the fire. It has cost several million dollars to get this work done. Every acre of land which has been made by the ruins on the lake front has cost in the making, no doubt, just about what it is now worth, which cannot be less than $200,000 per acre But, although a dozen acres of land have been reclaimed from the lake, this is not the only result of the ruins. The grade of the low streets and alleys have been raised by the material, while all the stone and brick that could be used, after removing the old mortar, have been built into new structures. The buildings now in progress are changing the aspect of the city very perceptibly every day."

MESSRS. EDITORS: Excuse me for interrupting you, but I do it to ask a question which I think is not out of place. What are the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity doing in regard to the Soldiers' Convention which is to be held here? Now this is an important question. Do they realize the amount of money that 20,000 men will bring into the city? Do our merchants realize the excellent opportunity offered to advertise our unsurpassed manufactures? Citizens, do you know there is not a building in the county that will hold 5,000 people? Yet from the most reliable sources it is estimated that fully 20,000 men will be at the September Convention. Stir up, organize, appoint committees, raise subscriptions, and build a wigwam, and show the visitors that Pittsburgh is not behind the age in hospitality. Where is Dr. Arthurs? Come, Doctor, stir yourself!

"EX-SOLDIER."

*July*, 31, 1872.

THE Washington *Chronicle* cites an instance in which the Government saved $125,000 by having possession of the Confederate archives—$50,000 more than the price paid for the whole collection. The *Chronicle* says:

"As to the value of these archives, it has transpired that in a single case already, $125,000 were saved to the Government by evidence gathered from them. A claim had been backed by twenty witnesses before the Commission, and had all the appearance of being just, when a letter found among these archives established beyond cavil that the witnesses had perjured themselves, and that the claimant had been in the rebel service at the very time he claimed to have been making sacrifices for the Union cause. He very abruptly put on his hat and disappeared when confronted with the evidence of his knavery. Beyond all question, these archives will tell a thousand tales that will stop the trumping up of false claims, and deter disloyal men from attempts to draw money from the Treasury to which they have no claim."

THE NEW JAPANESE MONEY, in progress of recoining at San Francisco is a curiosity. The reverse of the coin contains in the centre the representation of a mirror, symbolical of the rising sun. Above is a circle divided into sixteen segments, representing a chrysanthemum. Below is a branch of the "skiri" tree, with three stems, seventeen blossoms, and three leaves. On the side of the mirror are the Imperial Japanese standards, one containing the sun and the other the moon. Around these devices is a wreath, one side composed of chrysanthemum leaves and the other of "Skiri" leaves. The obverse or face of the coin has in the centre the figure of a dragon, the emblem of wisdom and purity, and a symbol of Imperial power. The Japanese inscriptions on the face of the coin around the dragon may be translated "Great Sun Rising," the name of Japan, and "Third year of peace and enlightenment," the official designation of the reign of the present Emperor. The special name and value are placed on each coin.

THE Communist executions still disgrace France, and the dismal plain of Sartory is weekly the scene of political vengeance. A horrible scene lately occurred at the execution of two fellows—Baudoin and Rouillac. Both men swore they would not have their eyes bandaged, but would look death in the face. When they were forcibly blindfolded at last, they tore the cloths violently off and pushed the soldiers away. A correspondent says the scene was shocking and unparalleled. The unhappy wretches were at last overpowered by sheer numbers, and not only blinded, but forcibly lashed with strong cords to the posts. They were shot almost to pieces, yet, so firmly had they been tied, that their bodies remained perfectly unmoved as they had been placed. Both men rudely repulsed the priests who sought to console them, and both smoked pipes and sang songs almost to the last.

## GENERAL NEWS.

THERE are six fruit-canning establishments in Delaware, which last year used 75,000 baskets of peaches, and turned out over 600,000 cans of fruit.

TEXAS has recently established several cotton and woolen factories, and their profits are said to be quite sufficient to encourage the establishment of other enterprises, and also to guarantee the development of those already started.

THE revenue collections for July in the Richmond (Va.) district were about $400,000. The *Whig* says this amount was derived almost wholly from the tax on tobacco, and is perhaps the largest amount ever collected in so short a space of time.

THE Germans are talking of celebrating the 2d of September, the anniversary of the capture of Sedan, as a day of national rejoicing, and, indeed, of making it a regular anniversary to commemorate German unity, in the same way that our Fourth of July is celebrated each year in memory of the achievement of national independence.

A LATE copy of the Japan *Mail*, published at Yeddo, says that the publisher of the Japanese paper in that city, the *Nishingshi* has erected thirteen board in different parts of that city, each of which has a copy of the newspaper, as soon as published, pasted on it, so that those who cannot afford to purchase a copy may still know the news of the day.

THE Monks of La Trappe have a clock in their large hall of the Convent, which is a frightfully complete piece of handiwork and mechanism. A perfect human skeleton stands by the wall, pointing with its fleshless fingers at the hours marked upon a dial, which revolves. The picture is a hideous one, but the Monks see a moral in its existence and a lesson in its death-like certainty.

THE British ballot bill received the assent of the Queen on the 18th ult. The statement was received in the House of Commons with a burst of cheering from the Liberals, which increased to a perfect storm on the opposition giving vent to a few groans. People in England are now anxiously discussing the effect of the bill on the constituencies; the next election will be watched with the greatest interest.

THE sixth of the series of N. Y. *Times'* picnics on Tuesday was, in every way, a memorable occasion. Nine hundred little newsboys, between the ages of seven and fourteen, were treated to a day's enjoyment after their own heart. They had plenty of food, plenty of fresh air and unbounded freedom to swim and romp without fear and without danger. The boys declined ice cream and clam chowder was substituted on the bill of fare.

BY a late English law the hours of closing drinking houses in London are to be from midnight to 6 A. M.; in other towns of over 10,000 inhabitants from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M., and elsewhere from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M. The local authorities have power, however, to permit the opening of public houses at any hour except between 1 and 2 A. M.; and liquor can be sold to *bona fide* travelers at all hours. All "all night houses," a great evil in London, have been abolished.

COUNT MOLTKE has forwarded to M. Thiers a presentation copy of "The Official History of the War of 1870-71," with a manuscript dedication to Count Moltke's handwriting. In this volume appears a memorandum, written by Moltke himself, showing that even in 1869 every preparation had been made for war. The routes for the different troops and their places of assemblage had all been planned out, the force of the enemy had been calculated, and the very orders calling out the men had been drawn up and signed, only the date being left out.

NEW JERSEY'S present peach crop promises to be at least one-third greater than last year's, but will fall short of that of 1870, during which season 264,824 baskets were transported over the Central Railroad. Last year the number of baskets carried by the some road was 112,916. The season last year commenced about the middle of August, but will be at least two weeks sooner this, although the varieties of the fruit which are now in market are principally what they call "forced-up" peaches, which are far inferior in delicacy of flavor to the regularly ripened fruit. The crop this year promises well in quality as well as quantity.

AN affecting incident is told of the recent floods in Virginia. A mother and several children, living in a narrow neck of land lying between the river and the canal, were trying to escape, when they discovered that the bridge, their only means of safety, had been carried away. They clung to the abutments till nightfall, the water rising every hour, and no assistance coming. They had been in this condition for some time, when one of the children felt that her strength was gone, and with a wild shriek of terror exclaimed, "Kiss me, mother, for I can't hold on any longer." The next wave, with the pressure of that mother's lips upon her cheek, she was swept away and seen no more.

### PERSONAL.

THE Rev. Robert Colyer says that he has written many a sermon in Pullman cars.

MISS SPOONER, who officiated as one of the bridesmaids at Nilsson's wedding, is the daughter of the late D. N. Spooner, of Boston.

KANSAS advertisement: "Engaged—Miss Anna Gould to John Candall, City Marshal of Leavenworth, Ks. From this time henceforward and forevermore will Miss Anna Gould becomes a widow—all young men are requested to withdraw their particular attnnions."

ONE young lady at the Ocean House, who calls butter "buttaw, waitaw," wears nine diamond rings on one of her hands, and a bustle on which she last night unconsciously carried Charles Augustus Fitzroodle's blue-ribboned straw hat from the lawn to the bluff.—*Long Branch Letter.*

WHEN Barnum's cannibals offered one of the spectators at the show last night ten dollars if he would give them his little boy on the half shell for breakfast this morning, "my little boy is not for sale," replied the fond parent, "but I've got a stall-fed mother-in-law you can have her for half the money."—*Lou. Cour.-Jour.*

THE Countess Edla, morganatic wife of the King of Portugal, is described as attending a court dinner smothered in rouge and pearl powder, weighted with rubies and diamonds, laden with gold fringe, and dragging a train of crimson velvet six yards in length from the drawing-room to the dining-room and back again.

A BALFORTH AVENUE man was observed going up home this morning with a gun that will carry at least an ounce ball. As he is living next door to a young man who is learning to play Rory O'Moore on a pair of cymbals, we have thought it best to print an extra number of copies of our next issue. Orders left at the news stand will be attended to.—*Duxbury News.*

IT is reported that General von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, will lead Miss Jay, the daughter of the American Minister there, to the hymenial altar in the course of the coming autumn. Prince Bismarck has at length accorded the necessary official consent to this marriage. These nuptials were to have been celebrated last year, but at that time Prince Bismarck refused his official consent.

THE Prince Imperial of France, who has obtained the Queen's permission to become a student of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will join at the beginning of next term for the usual course of instruction. As his admission will be under an order from her Majesty, it will not be necessary for the Prince to pass the usual preliminary examination which was dispensed with in the case of Prince Arthur and all who join as Queen's cadets.

MRS. PRODGERS, a London woman, is separated from her husband. Somebody left her a legacy of £6,000, and she sued to have the legacy given up to her. But her husband opposed her and succeeded in getting the £6,000 for himself. Prodgers does'nt support his wife or live with her, or there might be some excuse for this robbery under the cover of law. So long as women are thus unmistakably swindled, they will continue to ask for all sorts of privileges, which might or might not be good for them.

AN ECCENTRIC English gentleman named Bate, recently deceased, left a will in which he bequeathed $5,000 to the person (unnamed) "whom I might have wished to marry," and in case she did not survive him, $5,000 more to three young girls of his neighborhood. A Mrs. Wilson soon came forward and professed to be the person intended in the first clause, and furnished full proof that the deceased had often offered himself in marriage to her. The young girls opposed her claims, and the puzzled magistrate finally ordered a compromise.


**Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,**

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.


CHINA and Japan will soon take rank as naval powers. A Chinese steam-frigate was finished the other day which will compare fairly with an American or European vessel of the same class, and which has been built, machinery and all, in China. The Japanese have several iron-clads—including the Stonewall Jackson, once of the Confederate navy, an immense dock in the Gulf of Yeddo, capable of receiving for repairs the largest steamships, and several extensive machine works able to turn out engines and boilers of the first-class. It would be an odd sight to see a Chinese or Japanese squadron in the Atlantic, or ships bearing those flags fighting engagements there, and this is by no means an improbability.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science will meet this year at Dubuque, Iowa, beginning on the 21st of August, and continuing a week. The British Association, its great prototype, will meet the week before it at Brighton. Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., is the President of the former body. It is thought that Professor Agassiz, fresh from his deep-sea dredgings in the waters of the South Atlantic and from examination of the glaciation of the South American continent, will be present, and read a paper embodying his views on the interesting scientific questions raised by his voyage.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.
FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GILEAD W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Cadbon;
LINN RARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Potter;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny,
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. MCCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Shaler.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. MCCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HUNTSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. MACONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
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**TRUSSES.**

Every Kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with tightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr Keyser always has on hand.

Dr Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

**MINERAL WATER DEPOT.**

Excelsior Saratoga Water on draught.
Deep Rock Water on draught.
Kissengen Water on draught.
Vichy Water on draught.
Blue Lick Water on draft.
Also, St. Louis (Michigan) Magnetic Spring Water.
Sterling Magnetic Spring Water.
Hathorn Spring Water.
In bottles—sold by the dozen, or by the case or barrel, at the lowest prices, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

N. B.—Call and try our Soda Water, drawn from the Frost King Soda Water Apparatus, the finest in the city.

**Revolutions Never Go Backward.**

The philosophical theory that the human system when weakened by disease, oppressive heat, excessive labor, or any other cause, should be toned and invigorated instead of being subjected to the action of depleting drugs, is gaining ground every day. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago gave a powerful influence to this common sense idea. As the extraordinary efficacy of the Great Vegetable Restorative became known, multitudes of debilitated invalids turned with loathing from the nauseous and strength-destroying potions with which it was then the fashion to drench the sick, to this renovating, appetizing, vitalizing preparation, derived from the finest roots, herbs and barks placed by botanical research at the disposal of medical science. Revolutions never go backward. From that time to the present the importance of assisting and reenforcing nature in her struggles with disease has been more and more widely and keenly appreciated by the sick and suffering. In tens of thousands of households Hostetter's Bitters are looked upon as the one thing needful in cases of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Constipation, Nervous Weakness, Chills and Fever, Bilious Affections, and all conditions of the body and mind that betoken a lack of vital energy. When the quicksilver ranges high and the solid flesh is resolving itself into a den under the fetid temperature, this agreeable tonic is the best possible safeguard agaflist all the disorders generated by a sultry and unwholesome atmosphere. It prevents and relieves lassitude and languor, and enables the system to endure with impunity an unusual amount of exertion. Of all invigorating and regulating medicines, it is the purest and most wholesome.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Faber & Van Doren,**

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
**Machinery,**
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

JULY AND AUGUST STYLES.
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
**HATS,**
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BARGAINS**
AT
**BOGGS & BUHL'S.**
ALL KINDS OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

We will positively carry no Thin Goods over to next season if low prices will effect their sale.

Tinted Japanese Cloths,
AT 12 1-2c.
25c. GRENADINES
Reduced to 15c.
Choice stock Japanese and Summer Silks.
Extra bargains in Remnants in Japanese Silks from two to twelve yards, in all colors.
**Ladies' Suits,**
Regardless of cost, to close the stock.
New Leather Belts,
FIVE LACE JACKETS.
We have selected and purchased at favorable prices full lines of Domestics, Linens and Housekeeping Goods, and offer the same at prices that will make our motto, "Extra value in each Department," apparent.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny.
That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
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172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
That Great Sale
DRY GOODS
NOW GOING ON.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
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**JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,**
Are Now Offering
Good Bargains
IN
CHOICE AND SEASONABLE GOODS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
OF THEIR
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
jy31

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
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Presidential Campaign
CAPS,
Capes, Flags and Torches
Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS
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**WILLIAM SEMPLE**
IS OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF
SUMMER GOODS
JAPANESE POPLINS,
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ALPACAS! ALPACAS!
AT 50 CENTS,
Black Alpaca Lustre,
Very Fine Goods, at extra bargain.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
CRAPES,
CRAPE COLLARS,
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STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE
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Prices the Lowest,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
**NEW TEA STORE,**
No. 44 Smithfield Street,
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DUTY OFF TEA.
A Beautiful Chromo Picture Given Away to each Customer.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
(Established in New York, 1869.)
Have established a Branch House at No. 44 SMITHFIELD STREET, and have stocked it with the best and freshest importations of
New Crop Teas,
Which will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade, at THE LOWEST IMPORTERS' PRICES.
And as we do not believe in making large profits, we will
**Retail Our Goods**
To consumers at the lowest wholesale prices, adding only enough to pay for repacking, &c.
All goods warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.
New Goods added to stock daily.
PRICE LIST OF TEAS:
Young Hyson, 50, 70, 90; best $1.15.
Imperial, 70, 90; best $1.15.
Old Hyson, 70, 90; best $1.15.
Gunpowder, $1.10; best $1.30.
Japan, 70, 90,

FINANCIAL.

**Ira B. McVay & Co.,**

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**Chester and Tamaroa Railroad**

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

First Mortgage on a Railroad completed, fully equipped and doing a large business,

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest Banker rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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**Third National Bank**

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others, solicited. Prompt attention given to all business or correspondence.

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WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
jy12-v1l

**DAILY GAZETTE.**


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 1, 1872.

The local money market to-day seems to sympathize with the world above, and was devoid of clouds. Everything in a financial way appeared to be working for the advance and prosperity of Pittsburgh. The credit that the merchants and and manufacturers of this city are obtaining for their promptness and solidity, both at home and abroad, is making a character for them that will ere long enable them to procure as much money as they want, and at as favorable a rate as can be obtained by men of their class anywhere in the United States. The banks in this vicinity, as already remarked, are in a good condition, and are doing nearly all that is asked of them, and what paper is declined by them, if at all worthy of credit, is eagerly taken by private bankers within a fraction of banking rates.

Gold closed to-day at 115¼ stiff. The shipments this week from New York so far amount to something over $1,000,000. Saturday's shipments will most likely bring the amount up as high as that of last week.

The fire at New York yesterday, by which a million dollars' worth of oil was consumed, will have the effect of stiffening the price, and all men to-day gave this matter much consideration.

In local securities there is nothing doing. The transfers of real estate last week amounted, according to the *American*, to $200,000, which is correct authority on all such subjects, is over half a million dollars. Speaking of the real estate market, it says: "We have not before known such a firm feeling as now prevails in this market; prices are firm and buyers eager."

In regard to trade, the volume of business is generally inlarging, and the promise of what will be done in the fall months is very encouraging. The rains, that have been so heavy during the past fortnight, do not appear to have had any bad effect upon the crops; the accounts of which, from all quarters, are more than favorable.

Money in the large cities, although more in demand, is reported as being abundant, with but little if any variation in the rate of interest.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

| | Thursday. |
|---|---|
| Bonds—1881 | 116¾ |
| " 5-20s—1862 | 116¾ |
| " 1864 | 116¾ |
| " 1865 | 117 |
| " 1865 new | 116½ |
| " 1867 | 116¾ |
| " 1868 | 113¾ |
| 10-40s | 114½ |
| Currency 6's | 124¼ |
| Gold | 115¼ |
| RAILWAYS. | |
| New York Central | 97½ |
| Erie | 48¾ |
| Harlem | 117 |
| Fort Wayne | 96 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 91 |
| Rock Island | 111¾ |
| Chicago & N. W | 74½ |
| Do. Preferred | 91¾ |
| St. Paul, Common | 55¾ |
| Do Preferred | 79 |
| Wabash | 73¾ |
| Do preferred | 88 |
| Union Pacific | 37¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 45¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 76½ |
| West Union Telegraph | 74¾ |
| Adams Express | 97 |
| U. S. Express | 82½ |
| Wells, Fargo | 88½ |

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 59¼ |
| Penn'a. Allotments | 59 |
| Reading R. R | 58¾ |
| United Co's. New Jersey | 126 |
| Oil Creek & Alley'y R. R | 35¼ |
| Central Transportation | 50 |
| Empire Transportation | 54 |
| Union Transportation | 82 |
| Pittsburgh City 5's | 75 |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30's | 94 |
| Lehigh Valley R. R | 59¾ |
| Philadelphia & Erie | 27¾ |

NEW YORK, August 1, 1871.

Money firmer at 1@5. Sterling very weak at 9¾@9¾, with sales. Borrowed bills low at 9. Gold active; opened at 115¼, advanced to 115¾, fell to 115¼, and closed strong at 115¼@115⅝. Loans 1@3 for carrying. The Treasury sold $1,369,000 at 115 38-100@115 39-100. Clearances $58,000,000. The receipts at the Custom House were upwards of $2,250,000, the largest ever known in one day. Treasury disbursement $567,000. Governments firm at ½ of an advance, except currency sixes, which are heavy. State bonds dull. Stocks opened heavy and a trifle lower. Erie very weak; opened at 49¾, declined to 48½@48¾, and last night, and fell an additional 1 per cent. during the day, closing at 48¾ to some large English holders and free sellers. The rest of the market was very dull, featureless and declining, with a little feeling and steadiness in the afternoon.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73¼; do new, 73½; South Carolina, July, 27; do April, 25; Missouri 6s, 94.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, '81, coupon, 118; 5-20s, '62, 116; do '64, 116½; do '65a, 116¾; do '65, new, 115¾; do '67, 116@116¼; do '68, coupons, 115¾; 10-40s, 113@113¼; currency 6's, 114@114½; new 5 per cents, 112½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75½; Adams Express, 97; Wells-Fargo, 88¼; American Merchants Union 73½; Pacific Mail, 76¼; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 48¾; Harlem, 117; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 92; Union Pacific, 37¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern and Chicago, 74¾; do preferred, 91½; Rock Island, 111½; St. Paul, 55¾; do preferred, 79¾; Toledo and Wabash, 74; Fort Wayne, 96½; Quicksilver, 42¾@43; Ohio and Mississippi, 44¾.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is quiet but very firm, and the offerings continue light. Pots steady at 10c; Pearls firm at 11.

APPLES—Coming in pretty freely, but with a steady demand prices are maintained. $1.50@$2.00 per bbl, according to quality.

ALE—Is quoted as follows: X $9 per bbl; XX, $10; India, $11.

BAGGING—Penn Mill, two bushel, 40 cts; do two one-half bushels, 47; do three bushel, 55; Allegheny, 2 bushel, 38 cts.

BUTTER—Is weak in consequence of increased receipts and offerings though prices are not quotably lower; 16 to 18 for prime to choice, and 10 to 14 for common to good.

BEANS—$2.50@$3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and nominally unchanged, 5 to 8 cts per lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is reported steady but unchanged. We continue to quote in a jobbing way at 10@10½ for prime dairy, 11@11½ for Factory, and 12@13 for Ohio Goshen.

CONSENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 19½@20 cts by the car load and 24@3 cts. addition for smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON—Stock almost exhausted. Country Lard 8 to 8½c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged; 15@16 cts.—most of the sales at 15. The receipts continue rather light but the supply seems to be fully equal to the demand.

FLOUR—Is firm and fairly active, but there is no change to make in quotations, $7.50@$8.25 for fair to choice spring wheat and $8.50 to $9 for fair to choice red winter. It is worthy of note that flour is cheaper relatively than wheat and it follows, therefore, that there must soon be a change one way or the other; it is also worthy of remark that the receipts of spring wheat flour have been unusually large for some time past, from which it is reasonable to infer that the consumption of this kind of flour is increasing, and there is a good reason for it, as it is from seventy-five cts to one dollar per bbl. cheaper than winter wheat flour. Rye Flour $5.50 and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat seems to be growing stronger all over the country, and it may be attributed mainly to the recent heavy rains, which, it is feared, have injured the crop considerably; however, it is hoped that the reports have been considerably exaggerated, and with a few days of fine weather the great proportion of it will be safely secured. The demand here is increasing, city as well as country millers are wanting wheat, and with continued light receipts and a very limited supply, the market is firm, though prices are without quotable change; $1.85 to $1.90, with sales reported at the inside figure. Oats in fair demand, but unchanged; 40 to 41 for mixed, and 42@43 for white; dealers claim that there is no margin at present prices, as they cannot be laid down here under 40 cts. Corn is reported weak, and prices are drooping; we can report two cars of shelled at 56½, and five cars as to Rye quoted at 75 to 80 cts. No quotations for Barley as yet.

GROCERIES—There is no change to note in Coffee, and the only sale which was made in New York, during the early part of the week, to "bull" the market, is generally pronounced a failure; there, as here, trade is quiet, and no advance is be anticipated. The latest advices from Brazil report diminished purchases for the United States, but the daily receipts were nearly double what they had been. Sugars are moderately active but there is no change in prices.

Sales—Granulated 13¾; Crushed 13; Powdered 13¾; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Extra C, 11¾; Circle C, 11¼; Chespeake Ex C 11¼; Ligall, Ex C, 10¾; C, Yellow, 9¼.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23¾, good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

STRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80. Sales—Carolina, 75@78½; Rangoon, 73¼@8¼; Fatna, 8 to 8½.

HAY—Is in steady demand, and with continued light receipts, the market is firm, though prices are unchanged. We can report sales of baled at $30 to $33 per ton—two cars to go to Lancaster Co., Penna., at $34, delivered on cars.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

LARD OIL—Is firmer, and we advance our quotations on No. Extra to 73@75 cts.

POTATOES—Scarce, and the market, in consequence, is firmer; we now quote at $2.50 to $2.75 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7¾c; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 12½c; Rib Sides, 9; Clear Rib Sides, 9½; Clear Sides, 10c; Sugar Cured Hams, 16½c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $15.50. Ham Sausage, 10c.

POULTRY—Chickens scarce and selling readily at 55 to 65 for young, and 75 to 85 for old.

RAGS—Sales at 3¼@3½cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.50 per bbl in first hands, and $1.75@1.80 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is some little inquiry for Timothy Seed, and we are reported sales at $3.37½ per bushel. No Flax Seed offering here. No demand for Clover Seed.

SHEETINGS—Penn Mill, A No. 1, 4-4, 14¢; Nonatook, 13½; Pittsburgh Family, 13; Juniata B, fine, 12¾. White Flannels, fine, 36 cts; colored, do, 43; Cotton Batting, 18 cts; Cotton Twine, 37 cts.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8½.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 16 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 93 to 96 cts.

WOOL—The market shows some improvement, with a better feeling—the belief being pretty well established that prices have touched bottom; and growers seem willing now, or as soon as the harvest is over, to accept the situation and sell at current prices. Advices from the Eastern markets, while they do not show any advance in prices, speak of a better feeling. The stock of foreign Wool being very large, and the receipts of Domestic Wool increasing, they do not expect any advance until this excess is considerably reduced by consumption, or more activity and demand in woolen goods, which seem to be very slow of sale. We hear of some purchases, the past few days, in adjoining counties, at 60 cts for choice clip of Fine three-fourths Wool. However, we do no learn of any orders being given out to purchase at over 55 cts for the average run of Fine Wools in this vicinity. We quote prices nominally as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coarse and medium fleece | 60 to 62 |
| Fine fleece | 55 to 60 |
| Tub washed and combing wool | 60 to 65 |
| Unwashed fine wool | 35 to 37 |
| Do coarse | 37 to 40 |

### PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 1, 1872

The Crude market was rather firmer to-day, with sales reported late in the day at $3.37½@$3.60 at Parker—one lot of 4,000 bbls., was reported as having been sold to go East at $3.60 Refined quiet; August 1st 20 days, to fill cargoes, 22 to 22¾. September quoted nominally at 22¾; October 23¾; however, there is little or nothing doing beyond this month. Tonnage is reported scarce at Philadelphia, and foreign freights, in consequence, are higher. Oil barrels unchanged; city make, $1.75@$1.78 according to place of delivery.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 1119 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co. 461 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co., 461 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Rfg. Co., 413 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizen's Oil Co., 65 bbls to Spurr & Blooen, New York.
C. C. Begg & Co., 52 bbls to M H Farson, New York.
Total ..... 2661

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brilliant O W, acct. Thos. King | 160 |
| Lilly O W, acct. Thos. King | 314 |
| Lilly O W, acct. Same | 450 |
| Radiant O W acct. Same | 154 |
| Liberty O W acct. Same | 456 |
| Eagle O W, acct. Same | 320 |
| Citizen O W, acct. Thos. Hackett | 468 |
| Peerless O W, acct. Duncan & Y | 922 |
| Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy | 104 |
| Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y | 1010 |
| Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell | 302 |
| Brilliant O W, acct. Jos. Bushnell | 180 |
| Eagle " " Duncan & Y | 480 |
| J. O. McDowell, acct. Same | 383 |
| Total | 5758 |

### Wool Market.

NEW YORK—The *Commercial List*, under date of July 31st, says: There is a fair inquiry for Foreign, though but little actual business is looked for until after the duty is reduced 1st prox. Holders, as a rule, are firmer in their views, believing that the lowest prices have been reached; but the general unwillingness of manufacturers to enter the market and purchase to any extent, limits transactions. The demand is principally for fine grade Wools, in which a fair business has been done during the past week. We understand that good qualities could now be profitably exported to Europe, the markets there being relatively higher than here. Buenos Ayres Sheep Skins have met with more inquiry, and holders are somewhat stiffer in their views; 141 bales sold at 28@30 cents, and 100 do on private terms. The sales of Wool are 2,000 lbs Lima at 54 cents; 10,000 lbs Cape, 42½@27½ bales Australian, 55@57½; 200 do Mestiza, 33; 160 do pulled do, and 60,000 lbs Australian, on private terms. Domestic is without particular change. California is in fair request, and so is Texas, with a little better feeling, and holders less inclined to sell at late prices. Georgia is quiet, and the stock of all Southern Wool is accumulating The Sales are 2,000 lbs unwashed fine Western at 46 cents; 6000 lb California Fall Lock, 20; 4,200 lbs New York State Fleece, 60@63; 25 bales super pulled, 65, 3,000 lbs tub washed, 75; 5,000 lbs Indiana Fleece, 58; 10,000 lbs Georgia and Lake 49; 8000 lbs broken Fall and burry Texas, 20@25; 10,000 lbs fine New Ohio, and 75 bags Lambs pulled, on private terms.

BOSTON.—The *Shipping List* says: The demand has again been quite active, and both Foreign and Domestic meets with a ready sale, the transactions of the week embracing 625,000 lbs Domestic, and 1,125,000 lbs Foreign—in all 1,750,000 lbs. Advices from all points indicate very firm markets. The London sales are progressing favorably. Superior Colonial Wool is quoted at 1.75, and the average is now 1.75@1 per lb. Another telegram says the market is now above April rates, and some kinds have touched February prices. All letters received from Great Britain are favorable, and it is evident that Wool abroad has touched its lowest point, and that the upward movement is sustained with great firmness. The next London sales commences on the 12th of September, and the final sales of the year November 21. With no margin for shipments of Foreign Wool to this market from any point, we can now confidently look for a firm market and some improvement in prices before many weeks. Some lots of Cape are already held for an advance of 1 cent per lb. on the prices of last week, and desirable lots of Australian, Port Philip and New Zealand are held with more firmness. Domestic Fleece arrives more freely, but our stock is quite light for the season. Wool growers are still holding for higher prices than most of our manufacturers and dealers are willing to pay. There is, evidently, a stronger market in the interior and rather more doing. Michigan selling more freely at 55@56 cts. and in Washington, Fayette and Greene counties, Ohio, some at 60@60 cts. Fine Fleeces have been sold principally at 65 cts. per lb. There is very little wool to be had in the West under 55@65 per lb as to the condition and quality, and these prices are above the views of most buyers. California continues to attract considerable attention on account of its comparative cheapness, ruling no higher than at the time last year, and there is a prospect of large sales of this description. Some round lots of Spring clip have been sold at 40@ 45 cents per lb., for good and very choice, and the Wool that commands the outside price was considered the cheapest, on account of its superior condition and small shrinkage. We cannot quote Western Fleeces at over 60@62 cents per lb., say from 62 to 65 for Michigan, and 65@70 for X, medium and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania. The principal sales of Michigan X have been at 62½ cents; and round lots coming in from this week against 18,400 same time last week. Sheep, 6,400 to-day, making 18,800 this week against 18,400 same time last week. Sheep unchanged, or 5½@7c choice; Kentucky lambs sell at 10½c; very few 11c; good Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Canada 9½@ 10c; common 7½@8½c; deck cull Ohio sheep of 72 lbs 5½c; 1 car of 85 lbs 6½c; 1 car of 86 lbs 6c; 1 car of 60 lbs Kentucky lambs 8c; 1 car of 64 lbs Pennsylvania 9c; 1 car of 63 lbs Canadas 9½c. Hogs: receipts to-day 25 cars; since Saturday 29,400, or 2,000 more than for the same time last week; market strong to 25c higher for dressed of 200 lbs; 6¾c for 180 lbs; 7c for pigs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 1.—Cattle receipts to-day were 1,518 making a total supply for the week thus far of 6,100, against 5,500 same time last week. Market slow. Buyers and sellers standing apart about ¼ cent. Very little stock left over. Sheep, 6,400 to-day, making 18,800 this week against 18,400 same time last week. Sheep unchanged, or 5½@7c choice; Kentucky lambs sell at 10½c; very few 11c; good Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Canada 9½@ 10c; common 7½@8½c; deck cull Ohio sheep of 72 lbs 5½c; 1 car of 85 lbs 6½c; 1 car of 86 lbs 6c; 1 car of 60 lbs Kentucky lambs 8c; 1 car of 64 lbs Pennsylvania 9c; 1 car of 63 lbs Canadas 9½c. Hogs: receipts today 25 cars; since Saturday 29,400, or 2,000 more than for the same time last week; market strong to 25c higher for dressed of 200 lbs; 6¾c for 180 lbs; 7c for pigs.

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### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., August.—4 rolls leather, W Flaceus & Son; 1 coil rope, John Wilson & Son; 9 bxs soap, 3 bbls tallow, Reed & Co; 25 bbls. 1 bbls tallow, G N Hoffstott & Co; 5 cars ice, Chartiers Lake Ice Co; 2 cars lumber, Barton & K; 8 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 1 car junk, E P Briggs; 2 cars b iron, Anderson & Woods, 6 cars railroad iron S H Clark.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 1.—1 car lumber, J B Chambers; 3 do do, Mullin S & Co; lot e hardware, Tate & J; 1 car e corn, Geo Stewart; 1 car lumber, McKirdy & Mc; 55 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 3 tre hams, F Owens; 1 car lime, J K Shinn & Co; 1 car oats Voeghtly K & Co; 2 cars lumber, W McQueman; 1 do do, A Reineman; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son, 97 bbles, 8 bdls do Lappe & W; 7 bbls eggs, H Lenze; 25 bxs soap, W Sedden; 6 bxs flasks, R Carson; 100 bbls flour, Adams & K; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car mill feed, I Hippley; 1 car pipe, C G Mc-Millan.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, August 1.—2 rolls leather, Wm Flaceus; 416 sks oats, Kell & R; 6 g beef hides, 6 do do, calf, 1 bbl tallow, Lappe & H; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 car corn, Geo Stewart; 2 sks w thread, Lee & Marshall; 1 car Wm Gibson & B, 60 bbls m pork, W B Hays & Son; 20 tres hams, F Duff & Son; 5 bales hay, Scott & G; 1 bbl sugar, J S Hill worth & Co; 70 setts spokes, Lyle & McC; 1 box shoes, Wm Schmertz & S; 100 bxs locks, Moorhead A & C; 6 bxs h ware, Whitmore W & Co; 6 bxs iron seats, McWhinney & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. August 1.—12 bbls o meal, Head C & Co; 1 car staves, J Kober; 81 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 9 pkgs butter, Voigt M & Co; 6 bales rags, C P Markle; 25 bbls whisky, Wm Schmertz & S; 105 hides, 71 bdls hides, J Hammett & Son; 1 c oats 30 sks rye, J Graham; 1 c rye, W J Meek; 1 car oats, H J McCracken & Bro; 4 bbls, 24 sks flour G T Brown; 25 bbls do, Sedgwick E H; 1 coop chickens, J O'Brien; 4 bbls apples, 2 do potatoes, H Rea Jr; 40 bbls bungs, Armstrong & B; 12 bbls flour, Loh & C; 3 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 1 car coal, Mattingly & Co; 1 car hay, Hoffer do cheese, Dilworth Bros; 36 do do, Head & Co; 27 bbls flour, J & W Fairley; 50 bbls 1 oil, Rees Owens; 100 bbls flour, Hall & Co; 100 do do, Shoemaker & Co; 100 do do, S Lindsay & Co; 200 do do, D Wallace; 100 do do, Seglmyer & V; 1 car s iron, W Miller; 1 do do, Mullins & M.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. August 1.—1 car lumber, S S P Mill; 1 do do, Bunton & M; 1 do do, H Adams; 1 do do, H McKelvey; 1 do clay, McCullough D & Co; 2 do stone, J L B; 1 car lumber, Ripley Co; 25 bxs starch, J Henderson & B; 35 do do, Haworth & D; 35 do do, Seglmyer, & D; 25 do do, Witcher & H; 30 do cheese, J B Caldwell; 25 do do, W D Cooper & B; 10 do do, J A Gault; 30 do do, Watt L & Co; 2 casks do, J Braun; 12 bunter, 6 oil b, 15 bbls 1 oil, P & C R R; 25 bbls t eng oil, G E Palmer & Co; 2 do do oil, Harper Co; 16 sks flour, Dawson & B; 2 bx wood in shape, J Latsch; 5 crte do do do 4 doz e work, C H Lincoln; 1 cse bdw, J M Lyman; 1 csk wine, L J Blanchard; 5 bxs, E Hallock & Co; 100 o bbls, H D Moore 155 sks oats, Schnelback & H; 27 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 1 do do, 1 do eggs, ½ do do, H Rea Jr; 17 do do, H J McCracken & B; 11 do do, 3 do potatoes, T Rea Jr; 48 Riddle; 10 do do, W J Steel & Co; 15 do do, J Pettit & Co; 2 do eggs, J Keiser; 1 csk ware, W H Brightwell; 1 do do, J Cunningham; 23 crocks butter, 1 jug butter, J O'Brien; 1 bbl whisky, Mc & Co; 10 do potatoes, F Duff & S; 5 do wine, J Froelick; 8 tres lard, S S Marvin & Co; 22 bxs blitters, A Koch; 1 pkg cigars, 7 Wallace; 1 bbls eggs ½

## HOME NEWS.

**For Rent**—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

**Letters Held for Postage.**—Mrs. Julia A. Buggs, Harrisburg, Pa., 2c; Schock & Bro., Selins Grove, Pa., 3c; Alex Wilson, Washington, Pa., 3c; Samuel Bailie, Lounsdale, R. I., 1c.

**A Straw.**—Yesterday, a very reliable gentleman took two votes on the train—one at Belleview station, the other at Neville. The vote at Belleview stood—Grant, 19; Greeley, 2; at Neville, Grant, 34; Greeley, 3. *Leader* please copy.

**Dispensary Report.**—During the month of July there were 430 perscriptions, with medicines issued from the Dispensary department of the Homeopathic hospital on Third avenue. The Dispensary is open for the treatment of medical and surgical diseasesfrom 11 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. All treatment is free to those who are unable to pay a physician.

**James Miller, Esq.**, has opened a store, No. 48 Federal Street, Allegheny, as Agent for the Calumet Sewer Pipe and Fire Brick works, Garlick & Sizer, manufacturers, where he has now on hand a superior article of Fire Brick, Sewer Pipe and Terra Cotta work of all kinds, for sale. All persons wishing to use any of those articles will please call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere. Fire Brick sold wholesale, delivered by cars. Sample to be seen at store.

**Injured by a Cave.**

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, workmen were engaged in grading Lowry street, near Ravoine street, on Troy Hill, Allegheny, the embankment caved in on them. One of the men, named Joseph Brown, was caught and buried by the earth. With considerable difficulty the workmen removed the dirt and conveyed him to his house on Sandusky street. Dr. Ure was summoned to attend him, and assertained that he was very badly bruised and had sustained severe internal injuries.

**Postoffice Distributions and Collections.**

The following is the report of the collections and distribution of mail matter by the letter carriers during July:

| PITTSBURGH. | *collected.* | *delivered.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mail letters | 104,291 | 140,885 |
| Drop letters | 190,54 | 298,26 |
| Papers | 5,276 | 49,472 |
| ALLEGHENY. | | |
| Mail letters | 28,475 | 66,947 |
| Drop letters | 3,073 | 9,262 |
| Papers | 3,492 | 341,131 |

**Shooting Festival.**

The Pittsburgh Shooting Society held a festival yesterday at Oakland Park. The attendance was large and the affair passed off very agreeably. The prizes were for target shooting with rifles, at a distance of one hundred and twenty yards. The first prize, a handsome clock, was won by Jacob Born, of Allegheny; the second, fourth prizes were won by Born; the fifth prize was won by Michael Hogle; the sixth prize by Born. The prizes for the "central target" were won as follows: First prize, Jacob Born; second, Casimir Cloos; third prize, G. Mundigll.

**Another Decline in Coal.**

A few days ago we noticed that the enterprising firm of Laing & McKallip, Nos. 347, 411 and 413 Liberty street, were selling the very best nut coal brought to this market at about five per cent. less than other dealers, and to-day we are pleased to inform our readers that they will deliver to parties wanting it, the best Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal broken at $6.35 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; Stove $6.35; Nut $6.35; Egg $6.35. These prices, considering what has been paid heretofore, will certainly be satisfactory to consumers. They solicit orders, and parties can rely on their being filled promptly. We bespeak for them a large trade.

**Obituary.**

It is with sincere sorrow that we announce this morning the death of Mrs. Susan F. wife of Stephen Purdy and mother of James C. Purdy of the *Chronicle* and Fred Purdy of the *Post*. For some time past the deceased lady has been laboring under debility, and death believed her of all earthly pain and trouble at four o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased was a most estimable lady, a loving dutiful wife and an affectionate mother, she has indeed lived, noble, generous and charitable and we hope that she is now enjoying the eternal happiness of the bright and better world beyond.

**Mysterious Document.**

The following peculiar bill of sale was yesterday found on Smithfield street. What can it mean?

*Messrs. Rebel & Democracy*—Sirs: We have this day, August 1st, consigned to you by the Liberal Republican Line:

20 cases of Greeley Democrats.
13 " " Liberal Republicans.
127 " " Copperhead Democrats.
15 " " Small Democrats.
200 " " Tammany Sneak Democrats.

Please send check on bank of Southern Confederacy, endorsed by Jefferson Davis, Esq.

P. S. If these are not sold they will invariably spoil. TAMMANY, HALL & CO.

**Attempted Suicide by Hanging.**

On Wednesday afternoon a man named Stephen Miller made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by hanging himself. He had been arrested on a charge of drunkenness and placed in the Seventeenth ward station house. A short time afterwards he climbed up on a bench and fastened his handkerchief to the grating of the door. He then tied the handkerchief around his neck and swung off. He was discovered by Captain Eagin, who hastily cut him down. Restoratives were applied and with considerable difficulty he was brought to. At the hearing yesterday morning he was fined one dollar and costs for attempting to commit suicide with the assurance that had he been successful the fine would have been doubled.

**Highway Robbery.**

Yesterday morning a man giving his name as A. H. Cain, from Marietta, Ohio, came before the Mayor and made information against Fletch Calvert and Henry Fitzpatrick, whom he charged with highway robbery. Cain says that on Wednesday evening he went into a saloon in the lower part of the city, and there payed several games of cards with defendants. He had left the saloon, and was near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, when two men attacked him, and after garrotting him they robbed him of $217. Upon his making the information the parties were arrested, but as Cain could not positively identify Calvert as being one of the parties, he was discharged. Fitzpatrick, however, is held in two thousand dollars bail.

**Accident to a Street Car.**

By the carelessness of a street car conductor, an accident happened on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon which might have resulted very seriously. About three o'clock, as car No. 39 on the Troy Hill road, was moving up Federal street towards the railroad crossing the conductor ran ahead, as is customary, and motioned for the driver to come on. The driver obeyed, but had just reached the track when a freight train backed towards him on its way to Pittsburgh, and he could get the car out of the way the front of the car was struck by the train. The front platform was torn off and one of the mules was badly injured, but otherwise no damage was done. The conductor and driver of the street car were immediately discharged.

**Trotting at McKees Rocks.**

The trotting at McKees Rocks yesterday attracted quite a large crowd, and, considering the condition of the track which was rather heavy, the time made was very good.

The first race was a match for five hundred dollars a side, three best heats out of five, between "Cold Water Billy," owned by Mr. Dickson, of St. Louis, and "Pilot," owned by Mr. J. S. Bradley, of Pittsburgh. The race proved close and interesting, and was won by "Pilot" after trotting four heats. The first, second and fourth heats were won by "Pilot;" time 2:33, 2:31 and 2:34.

In a race between "Croton" and "Blind Tom," the former was declared the winner. In a third race all bets were declared off on account of some fraud among the drivers.

**The Wool Market.**

The manufacturers and their agents are managing the wool market this season very adroitly. Early in the season it was known that the stock of wool on hands was short—yet manufacturers have managed, by importations, "by hook and by crook," to run their mills without drawing upon this spring's clip at all—the object being to permit the wool to remain in the hands of the growers until compelled, for want of money, to take just what the manufacturer is willing to give. It is, therefore, simply a question of endurance whether the wool grower can hold out, get along without the money for his wool, or the manufacturer supply himself elsewhere on better terms. Thus far the manufacturers have succeeded beyond precedent—having, in a short market, reduced the price of wool, with a fair prospect of getting it at from ten to twenty cents per pound less than a fair market would award the wool growers.

**A New Question.**

Within the past day or two a new question has been under discussion in police circles. The Captain of the night watch has been accustomed to sometimes release persons arrested at night provided their friends leave a deposit in money to insure their attendance at the morning hearing. When this takes place and the party is fined the Mayor takes the amount of the fine from this deposit. The authority for so doing is now questioned. A few nights ago T. F. Hughes had a friend appear for him in this manner and the next morning the friend, Mr. Leavenworth found the fine taken from the deposit. He objected and the matter has been legally brought before Alderman Strain, more for the purpose of obtaining some decision—the lawyers being hard at work studying up the points.

It seems as if there was no law for the proceeding but it can easily be abandoded by His Honor, as the privilege of leaving a deposit and obtaining the release of a prisoner is only an accommodation to the arrested party. If the deposit cannot be taken to pay the fine, but is only security for the appearance of the accused, the whole practice likely will be discontinued.

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In a race between "Croton" and "Blind Tom," the former was declared the winner. In a third race all bets were declared off on account of some fraud among the drivers.

**The Wool Market.**

The manufacturers and their agents are managing the wool market this season very adroitly. Early in the season it was known that the stock of wool on hands was short—yet manufacturers have managed, by importations, "by hook and by crook," to run their mills without drawing upon this spring's clip at all—the object being to permit the wool to remain in the hands of the growers until compelled, for want of money, to take just what the manufacturer is willing to give. It is, therefore, simply a question of endurance whether the wool grower can hold out, get along without the money for his wool, or the manufacturer supply himself elsewhere on better terms. Thus far the manufacturers have succeeded beyond precedent—having, in a short market, reduced the price of wool, with a fair prospect of getting it at from ten to twenty cents per pound less than a fair market would award the wool growers.

**A New Question.**

Within the past day or two a new question has been under discussion in police circles. The Captain of the night watch has been accustomed to sometimes release persons arrested at night provided their friends leave a deposit in money to insure their attendance at the morning hearing. When this takes place and the party is fined the Mayor takes the amount of the fine from this deposit. The authority for so doing is now questioned. A few nights ago T. F. Hughes had a friend appear for him in this manner and the next morning the friend, Mr. Leavenworth found the fine taken from the deposit. He objected and the matter has been legally brought before Alderman Strain, more for the purpose of obtaining some decision—the lawyers being hard at work studying up the points.

It seems as if there was no law for the proceeding but it can easily be abandoded by His Honor, as the privilege of leaving a deposit and obtaining the release of a prisoner is only an accommodation to the arrested party. If the deposit cannot be taken to pay the fine, but is only security for the appearance of the accused, the whole practice likely will be discontinued.

## THE HERRON AVENUE FUSS.

**Meeting of the Retrenchment and Reform Committee—Mr. Shaw's Grievances—The Story of that Note—Some Mistakes Corrected—The Investigation to be Continued.**

Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform held a meeting at the office of the City Clerk, to investigate certain charges made by Mr. Thomas Shaw in relation to the improvement of Herron avenue.

There was a full attendance of the members of the Committee.

Mr. W. B. Negley, Chairman, presided and briefly stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. John Barton, who represented Mr. Shaw, was granted permission to make a statement, in which was set forth the fact that an ordinance had been passed by the City Councils at the meeting held April 26, 1869, for the opening of Herron avenue, Thirteenth ward. Under the provisions of that ordinance the property holders along the line of the avenue—among whom was Mr. Shaw—were assessed damages and paid them; yet the avenue was not opened and at present the fences remained across the ground laid out for the avenue, and parties who were requested and officially notified to remove them had refused to do so.

MR. SHAW'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Shaw was then called upon for a statement and exhibited a receipt from the City Solicitor showing that he had paid a note awarded for the opening of the avenue in the month of May, 1871. He had called on Mr. Slagle and asked when the avenue would be opened and was told that all the money had been collected and the book returned to the City Solicitor, whose duty it was to have the avenue opened. He (Shaw) then called upon Mr. Moore who was City Engineer at that time, but received no satisfaction. Called again on upon Mr. Slagle and was again told that the matter was in the hands of the City Engineer. He (Mr. Shaw) called several times after that within a few weeks upon Mr. Moore but received no satisfaction. He then served a written notice in May, 1872, on Mr. Hunter, Road Commissioner, but that official said he had no authority to go ahead with the work until he received orders from the Engineer. The notice called for the opening of the avenue to a width of fifty feet.

Mr. Shaw further stated on cross-examination, that the avenue at present was only opened as far the old lane, and was perhaps twenty feet wide.

THE STORY OF THE $500 NOTE.

*Mr. Kinney G-ff*, sworn—I have been living on Herron avenue. I received $500 as awarded for damages done to my property; I took a note in the first place for nearly $500; it was Mr. R. G. Herron's note; it was for ninety days and was paid at maturity and still living on the avenue and is not been opened yet.

Cross-examined—I authorized Mr. Jones to receipt to Mr. Slagle for the money. The note was never protested; I received my full amount of damages in cash.

*William Montgomery*, sworn—I live in a frame house on the line of Herron avenue. Mr. Herron is my landlord. My house is one that will be partially destroyed by the opening of the street, as the line runs through it. I at first objected to moving into the house, as I was afraid I would have to vacate when the street was opened, but Mr. Herron said he would give me notice.

*Cross-examined*, by Mr. Herron—I do not remember whether you told me you would give me notice when the ordinance for grading was passed.

MR. SLAGLE'S STATEMENT.

*Mr. Slagle*, City Attorney, sworn—In 1870, about 1st of November, the assessments for opening of Herron avenue were placed in my hands for collection. About half of them were paid in November and September that year. The balance of them remained unpaid, a number of small assessments and one large assessment against the Herron Estate. Mr. R. J. Herron came in and pronounced the claim. The other parties did not come in, and they were all put in the hands of Mr. Morrow for collection. I saw Mr. Herron several times about his assessment. After the small assessments had been paid I told him that his will have to be paid. He then asked me whether he could not make arrangements with Mr. Goff to pay him his damages. I said yes, if Mr. Goff would give me a receipt for his damages; shortly after that Mr. Jones called in, and said he was authorized by Mr. Goff to settle the Herron avenue matter, and he gave me a receipt for $800 in full for those damages. I gave him receipts for the assessments against the Herron estate; I did not inquire how they were going to settle their arrangements, as it was none of my business; as far as I was concerned it was a cash transaction. The old receipt book were for cash; I did not know that there was any note to be given nor that there was any note given, until I saw it stated in Mr. Shaw's petition. After I took this receipt, I reported to the Engineer that the matter was closed, and returned the plot to him. Afterwards Mr. Shaw called at my office once, I recollect, and since that I never heard of it until I saw it in the papers and in Councils.

When the money is collected and paid over to the parties entitled to it, and the matter in the hands of the City Engineer, I consider my work done, and do not trouble myself about it again.

*City Treasurer Magee*, sworn—There never has been any notes connected with the Herron avenue matter in my possession, or that I know has been nothing said to me about collections of assessments for street openings, only for assessments for grading and paving of streets.

GRATEFUL FOR A KINDNESS.

*Mr. E. P. Jones*, sworn—I was employed by Mr. Goff to appear before the Viewers and state his case, and damages to the amount of $800 were awarded to him. Mr. Goff then afterward came to me and said that Mr. Herron had done some kindness to him, and that he wanted to let Mr. Herron settle the damages awarded him. Mr. Goff authorized me to go to City Solicitor's office to settle the matter. They settled the matter among themselves. I never stated the matter in regard to the notes to Mr. Slagle until the petition of Mr. Shaw was handed to Council. The notes were always in my possession—never in the hands of the City Solictor, nor the City Treasurer.

MR. KERRON'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. R. G. Herron was next sworn and related the whole transaction in reference to the note—which corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses. He never knew anything else about the matter except that it was all transacted so far as he was concerned. Herron avenue was now in as good condition as it could be without being graded; if it was widened the additional room could not be used until the avenue was graded.

Mr. Shaw then submitted a notice given him by Board Commissioner Hunter, to remove his fence back. In accordance with the notice he had removed the fence.

The investigation here rested for the time and the Mayor was instructed to issue an attachment, to compel the attendance of Mr. R. G. Atkinson before the Committee this afternoon at two o'clock, when the investigation will be resumed.

## MURDER IN FAYETTE.

**Terrible Tragedy on Beaver Creek—A Man shot and Instantly Killed—Evidence Before the Coroner's Jury—The Verdict.**

A terrible tragedy was enacted on Beaver creek, Henry Clay township, Fayette county, on last Friday evening. It seems from the evidence before the coroner's jury, that on that day Alpheus Glover and his two sons were engaged in hauling in and stacking wheat, and that at five o'clock in the evening Glover, accompanied by his daughter, went to a place called the "Judy Cabin," to bring home the cows, and that they found some hogs in their fields, and set the dogs after them and drove them out. As they were returning with the cows, they met Mr. Jacob Staup and his son Henry. Staup asked Glover why he dogged his hogs, when Glover replied because they were eating his grain. Staup called Glover a liar, and at the same time pointed a revolver at him. Glover's daughter stepped between them, but Staup ordered her away, and then fired the pistol, and shot Glover through the breast, killing him instantly.—Staup and his son then walked to the house of Glover's mother-in-law, went to the house to arrest him, they found him in bed, pretending to be very sick, and very much bruised and hurt, which he alleges was caused by a beating which Glover had given him with a club. The officers arrested him and his son, and they were committed to jail on Saturday morning. Glover leaves a wife and a large number of children to mourn his untimely death. His remains were interred on Sunday at the family burying ground, a short distance from his residence. An inquest was held on the same day, and a post mortem examination made by Dr. E. M. Hill, which attracted a large number of people from the surrounding country. Between the late residence of the deceased and the graveyard there was a perfect throng of people, of all ages, sexes and conditions. The coroner's jury found that Alpheus Glover died on the 26th day of July, 1872, and that his death was caused by a wound made by a bullet fired from a pistol in the hands of Jacob Staup.

Staup is in jail, awaiting further action in the case.

**The Green-Eyed Monster.**

About one year ago Mr. Joseph Steiner, a resident of Allegheny and a varnisher by trade, took unto himself and wife, but as is often the case with the course of true love, his married life as well as single blessedness did not run with the smoothness which characterizes the movements of well lubricatid machinery. A slight difference in their ages may partially explain this lack of harmony—he being sixty and she but twenty years old.

A few days ago Mr. Steiner's professional duties called him to do a job of varnishing for a lady in the neighborhood. Upon his return, he alleges, that his wife attached him, pulling his hair and using him rather roughly. The defenceless man now turns to the law for protection, and makes an information before Alderman Bolster, charging his wife with assault and battery. The Constitution of the United States and the Acclaration of Independence will certainly not allow a citizen of this glorious Republic to plead in vain for protection.

**Washington and Jefferson Collge.**

On Friday last, at a special meeting of the Trustees of this institution, Rev. George Traser, who graduated at Jefferson College in the class of 1849, and now pastor of the Church of Greensville, Illinois, was elected Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Mr. Dunlap J. McAdan, of the class of 1868, and now a member of the bar at Carrolton, Ohio, was elected Professor of Latin, in place of Professor Woods transferred to another chair. New vigor seems to have come to this institution so long famous in this region.

**No More Smokey Chimneys.**

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

## BREVITIES.

....The Union Depot is receiving a coat of white paint.

....The Allegheny police and firemen were paid off yesterday.

....The new Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway depot will be completed in a few days.

....Deputy Mayor Nichols discourages suicide by taking a man one dollar for attempting self-destruction.

....The City Bank, we are glad to note, is being painted white. It looks as handsome as a white rose in winter.

....Owners of soda water fountains and ice cream stands are petitioning Old Prob, for more weather of the melting kind.

....The market is full of green and unhealthy fruits, which, if indulged in largely, will have a tendency to encourage the cholera.

....The Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals should see that the horses attached to the Pleasant Valley cars get more oats.

....The Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny will make a third effort to-night to award the contracts for the heating and plumbing at the new Poorhouse.

....Mr. Robert McGonnigle, Secretary of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors, reports that during the month of July he paid out to the poor of the city $484.38.

....Wednesday was the last day on which applications for divorce, and "de inulifico inquirendo" could be filed for the September term of the Court of Common Pleas.

....The *Standard* is authority for the paragraph :—"A dashing widow of Allegheny City, Pa., has eqipped her self with a number of lovers. Luck and prosperity to you, "Dike."

....In the case of the steamboat Coal Bluff, Mr. Bailey, who was appointed by the United States Court to hear the testimony, reported the distribution. The report was approved *nisi*.

....From the report of Meat Inspector Zehnder for July, we learn that there are 68 butcher shops in Allegheny city, of which 14 are first-class, 43 second-class, and 11 third-class.

....Marlow, who murdered and then burned Bachman, at the brewery, is to be hung at the Maysville jail, within the jail limits, to-day. He has made several attempts to take his own life.

....At a meeting of the Police Committee held yesterday afternoon, the pay-roll for July, amounting to $10,248.80 for policemen's salaries and $1,867.65 for sundry bills, was approved and ordered to be paid.

....At a meeting of the Allegheny Council Committee on Fire Engines, it was resolved to recommend to Councils that the fire alarm telegraph be extended to the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Works, in the Ninth ward.

....Yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the grocery store of Mr. V. Mertz, corner Union alley and Washington street, Birmingham. The fire was occasioned by a defective flue. Loss about $150, covered by insurance.

....Alaska diamonds are getting to be more numerous than watermelons, and it is no unusual sight to see a dry goods clerk with ten or twelve brilliants hung in careless profusion on his person—a defiant temptation to pickpockets.

....The colored folks celebrated the first of August by several picnics, but there was no public demonstration as in days of yore. Fifteenth amendment day consumes all the enthusiasm on the emancipation subject in this country.

....Yesterday morning a petition was filed in the United States Court by Messrs. Kramer & Co., of Cincinnati, asking that Messrs. Wehenser, Scheule & Co., furniture dealers of Allegheny, be adjudged bankrupts. The usual order was made.

....There is a panic in musical circles, arising from an apprehension of a strike among the organ-grinders. Every effort will be made to avert such a calamity and the existence of such a state of affairs as would ensue if the "voice of the grinders were hushed."

....She lived in Erie, and it is the old, old story. Mrs. Hartman, wife of a German tailor, attempted the oft repeated experiment of pouring oil from a can into the stove. She succeeded. She took with her to "that undiscovered country" her little daughter, aged six years.

....Our children starve for air rather than for bread. Let us see to it that their apartments, at home and in the school-room, are well ventilated and warmed. Let us not have our children on hard benches, in crowded rooms. Let us educate their bodies as well as their minds.

....The rates of postage on transient newspapers, and other printed matter, is now reduced to one cent for packages not exceeding four ounces. Remember that, do not put a two cent stamp on papers, pamphlets and unsealed circulars you send out, unless they weigh over two ounces.

....Last evening we were favored with a very agreeable serenade by the Allegheny Quadrille Band, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Young. Their music was of a pleasant character and a decided improvement upon some of the "serenade" music that often comes to our ears.

....The Monongahela *Republican* says: Col. Johnson, of the Hempfield Engineering Corps, with his family, has taken up his headquarters at Bellevernon, and will push the survey to completion of the project. If the road crosses at Bellevernon, the bridge will be 120 feet high and over 1,000 feet in length.

....The Superintendent of the Pleasant Valley Railway should fix the ugly curve at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Smithfield street, as passengers object to getting in and out three or four times in so many rods, besides pedestrians are in no danger of their lives when on the pavement near the curve when a car is passing.

....Christy Bradford, was arrested last night near Bull's Run by officer Harrison, for Drunkenness and taken to the lockup. Upon his arrival he deliberately pulled off the coat and struck the officer in the face with his fist. Harrison proceeded to go for the belligerent prisoner and after a brief scuffle succeeded in landing him safe in a cell.

....A Mr. Lutz, says the Wellsville *Union*, one of the Allegheny beer brewers, was in town last week, and told some of our citizens that he intended to donate a keg of beer to the town Council. Sure enough, on Tuesday evening, the promised donation came, addressed to the Wellsville Council. The Mayor and others of our corporation fathers were notified, but at latest accounts the beer had not been claimed.

....*The People's Monthly* for August, is an excellent number, filled with a large amount of interesting reading matter, which is agreeably interspersed with some very fine cuts. That picture on the first page of "Health, Wealth and Happiness in the Savings Bank," is especially attractive and suggestive. This Monthly is well worthy of support and we would like to hear of its circulation in a hundred thousand homes.

....The man who was arrested at Parker's Landing and brought to this city, for feloniously opening a letter, was Thomas Barnett. It seems he called at the postoffice and asked to have returned to him a letter directed to P. C. Woodward, Corry, Penna., which he claimed to have written. He received the letter, read and destroyed it. Subsequently the postmistress, Miss Tillie Olden, discovered that the letter had been written by Miss A. L. Gardner, and she at once had Barnett arrested. He acknowledged his guilt, but made no explanation of his reason for opening the letter. He is now in jail awaiting trial.

## POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

**Brief Mention of Criminalities.**

JOHN WOODSON was yesterday sent to jail for ten days by Burgess Dressell, on information of his wife for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

ROBERT WRAY is charged with obtaining from Henry Myer, by false pretense, a suit of clothes valued at thirty dollars. Alderman Strain issued a warrant.

Two informations were yesterday made before Alderman Taylor by M. Serratta, charging John Renogilla with assault and battery and breach of the peace. Warrants were issued in both cases.

JOHN A. PEOPLES of the firm of Peoples & Son, charges Samuel McKee with false pretense in obtaining a quantity of groceries from the firm. Alderman Barr took the information and issued a warrant.

ROSALIE HENRICH made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith of Allegheny, charging her husband, James Henrich, with desertion. The defendant was arrested but gave bail for future good conduct towards his wife, and was released.

AN INFORMATION was yesterday made by Fred Myer, before alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, charging Charles Klopfer and wife with passing a twenty dollar counterfeit note on the deponent. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

IN THE CASE of Daniel Thomas, who was arrested for snatching a pocket-book from a lady on Ohio street, Allegheny, a few days since, a hearing was had yesterday morning before Mayor Fallon. Thomas was committed for court in default of one thousand dollars bail.

BEFORE Alderman Mercer of Brownstown, Justice Schmoltze made an information against Matt Donellyn, whom he charges with assault and battery. He alleges that the defendant made an attack upon him in a saloon and knocked him down. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

JAMES GAITSIDE complains that Patrick and John Scanlon have been guilty of damaging his property—a wooden mill—at Millvale station, and endangering the lives of its inmates by blasting rock, large pieces of which fell upon the building. Alderman Taylor issued warrants for their arrest.

OFFICER MCCORD, of East Birmingham, yesterday attempted to arrest John Williams for disturbance and disorderly conduct, when Williams resisted and threatened to shoot the officer. The officer knocked him down with his mace, and took him before Burgess Dressell, where he will have a hearing this morning.

DAVID SULLIVAN yesterday made an information before Alderman Strain, charging Patrick Mcmullan with surety of the peace. Sullivan alleges that he went to work for the defendant, who is a huddler in a rolling mill, and upon demanding his pay the deponent threatened to put a red hot iron through him. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

YESTERDAY James Allen, a colored boot-black, made an information before Aldermen O'Donnell charging George Rodgers, a fellow member of his profession, with larceny. It seems, from the statement of the deponent, that the parties are rivals in business, and that in order to interfere with the rapidly increasing business of his rival Rodgers made away with his blacking brush. Warrants have been issued and a hearing in this important case will soon take place.

SAMUEL DAVIS yesterday made an information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Rees Rees with bigamy. Davis alleges that on June 24th the defendant married Hannah Morgan, and that at the same time the defendant had a wife living in Wales. Hannah Morgan was a widow and keeps a saloon on Penn street in the Ninth ward. Rees was arrested and bail for a hearing. Rees then made a cross suit before the same Alderman against Davis, charging him with perjury in falsely swearing in the above case. Davis was arrested and committed in default of bail.

## POLITICAL.

**Republicans Moving—The Allegheny Club Meeting Last Night—The Third Ward Club.**

Last evening the Allegheny Republican Club held a meeting at their headquarters on Federal street, President McNeill in the chair.

Mr. H. M. Long, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the reception of Herr Selucius Garfielde, stated that all the preliminaries had been arranged, and that the committee had received a letter from the gentleman stating that he had been prevented by other engagements from being in Allegheny as soon as he expected, but that he would be on hand for the meeting.

Mr. Long also stated that Hon. Henry Wilson and Hon. George S. Boutwell would visit this section during the campaign.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Glee Club, reported that a club would be ready for the first mass meeting.

The President stated that he had not yet appointed the ward committees or local clubs, but that he would attend to that duty as soon as he had received sufficient information from each ward to enable him to appoint good men.

After the transaction of some other routine business, the Club adjourned.

THIRD WARD GRANT CLUB.

Another meeting of Republican voters of the Third ward was held last night in the Grant school house to perfect the organization of a Grant Club. There was a larger attendance than at the first meeting, and a large number were added to the roll.

The Committee on Permanent Organization appointed at the last meeting presented the following list of officers and committee:

*President*—Sam. E. Fulton.

*Vice-Presidents*—Messrs. James Montooth, August Steinmeyer, John Gripp, John T. Brown.

*Secretaries*—Dr. W. McKelvey, J. N. Neeb, Miller Monfrooth.

*Corresponding Secretary*—John V. Cracraft.

*Committee on Finance*—Mr. David Sims, Chairman, and Messrs. John M. Osburn, John Kerper, Capt. B. Galbain, John Shipton, Hon. R. W. Mackey, Peter Dressler, John McClallister.

*Committee on Marching Club*—Dr. George Purviance, Chairman, John Moore, James S. Bleming, James McAfees, W. H. Lowe, John Burke, Andrew Orr, W. C. Crawford, George Neubert, Wm. Reed, Wm. John Walbro, Jerry Murphy, Clements Kreuder, Emanuel Sweitler, Dr. W. Snyder.

*Executive Committee*—William Walsbrod, chairman, Dr. Brashacer, C. Snively, Elias Baker, John Gordon, Michael Gruber, John Oehse, E. Asher.

The report was received, and the gentlemen named unanimously elected.

Messrs. Gripp, Steinmyer, Keeper, Brown, Sims and McKelvy, were appointed a committee to procure a permanent place of meeting.

The Executive Committee was also instructed to receive the names of all voters who desired to unite with the organization.

The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday.

The Executive Committee will hold a meeting Monday evening at Steinmeyer's, on Smithfield street, to arrange their business.

MR. WILLIAM WEISMOND, Chairmrn of the Executive Committee of the Third ward Republican Club, requests the members of the committee to meet at William Steinmeyer's store, on Smithfield street, on Monday evening.

SOUTH SIDE MEETINGS.

The Republicans of the Third ward, East Birmingham, will meet on Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson club. It is hoped that the Republicans of the ward will turn out in force to organize for the campaign. The Second ward Republicans will also hold a meeting the same evening at School-house No. 2, for the same purpose.

## LIGHT FROM A WELL.

**The Gas from the Newton Well Conducted into the City—The Experiment a Decided Success.**

The experiment of conveying gas from the celebrated Newton gas well, located on the Nelson farm, five miles from the city, says the Titusville *Herald*, was completed last night, and the pipe conducting the gas terminaled near Gibbs, Russell & Co.'s establisment on Monroe street, was lighted early in the evening, and the volume that immediately commenced to flow more than met the expectations of those who are interested in introducing it into the city. The order to turn on the gas at Station No. 1, Church Run Pipe Line, was given by telegraph, and in six minutes time gas and water were flowing from this end of the pipe, while at the same time the lights were burning at the well. The flow at this end was seriously interrupted on account of water standing in the pipe between this city and Station No. 1, Church Run, which is the lowest of that company, not in use at present, and was connected with it at Station No. 1, from the gas well. The cause of the water in the pipe is explained from the fact previous to connecting with it, water was pumped through in order to carry the oil standing in the pipe ahead, thus demanding the obstruction, the gas flowed from the pipe, in connection with water at a heavy pressure, and to show the force, the flame was away from the pipe a distance of at least 40 feet, and when the burning gas extended in a mass of fire at least fourteen feet in the air. A tank is placed a short distance from the well as a receptacle to separate the gas from the water, and when tested yesterday afternoon, proved too weak to stand sufficient pressure to send through the pipe any large amount of gas, and of course the pressure had to be regulated according to the capacity of the tank, which is made of boiler iron, and in consequence the flow of gas at this end was much weaker than it would have been if the pressure at the well could have been greater. All at the same time the lights at the well showed no perceptible change.

The line laid being but a two inch pipe is merely an experiment, which proving so successful, will be substituted for a three and a quarter inch pipe, which will greatly facilitate the power of the flow of gas. There can be no idea formed as the pressure of gas from the well at present, owing to the fact that it must be allowed to escape all the time to avoid the blowing up of the casing in the well.

The line of new pipe, laid a distance of three and one half miles, was under the supervision of Horatio Thomas and Joseph C. Russell, who, with a gang of twelve men connected with the old line at Station No. 1, in six days, which taking into consideration the roughness of the country, and the obstacles surmounted, including ravines, etc., is without a parallel in the oil regions. In connection with the laying of the pipe the cutting of the road through the wilderness of fallen trees and underbrush, made the labor all the more arduous, and in some instances roads have had to be cut three-fourths of a mile through the woods to reach the surveyor's line. Messrs. Thomas and Russell bear off the palm in in this instance, and have shown themselves gentlemen equal to the task.

## PERSONAL.

MAX SHAMBERG leaves for Europe next week.

REV. E. GAILEY is summering in Butler county.

CORONER WEST will not be a candidate for re-election.

THOMAS UPDIKE and family are summering at Haysville.

HENRY BAUM, of East Liberty, has returned from his summer trip.

AUGUST BECKERT will be the nominee for Recorder on the Liberal ticket.

REV. T. H. HANNA returned from a two weeks' trip to the sea shore yesterday.

GENERAL C. F. MARKLE is one of the largest coke manufacturers in the State.

WILLIAM H. KINCAID and family are spending the summer months at Beaver, Pa.

W. D. MOORE, Esq., is spoken of for Congress on the Liberal ticket, 23d district.

W. M. GORMLY feels quite sanguine of receiving the nomination for Sheriff on the Liberal ticket.

MR. JAMES MACKEOWN returned to the city yesterday from a three weeks' cruise at Atlantic City and Long Branch.

MR. B. W. MORGAN and wife; Mr. Charles Mc-Vey and wife, left yesterday for a two months' tour in California.

HON. JOHN ALLISON, one of the purest and ablest men of the State, will take the stump for Grant and Hartranft.

MAYOR BLACKMORE believes in making hay when the sun shines, and will spend the summer at the Diamond Alley lock-up.

COL. ROBERT ALLEN, of New Castle, and one of the shrewdest and most successful business men in the State, was in the city yesterday.

FRANK P. CASE is honored with a very severe bealed face. We hope his suffering will be short, and ere long he will be found at headquarters before he is needed.

YESTERDAY Mr. B. F. Kennedy was admitted to practice in the U. S. Courts. Mr. Kennedy is a thorough going lawyer and a good and safe legal adviser, as has been attested in his practice in our county courts.

HON. MILES HUMPHRIES will stump the Mining districts of the State on behalf of Grant and Hartranft, commencing about the 20th of August. Mr. Humphries is the most popular speaker with workingmen in the State.

## Amusements.

THE Central Park Circus and Menagerie that exhibits in Allegheny on Monday next, and in Pittsburg on Tuesday and Wednesday following, we notice by our exchanges, is spoken of as a first-class show. The entire exhibition gives general satisfaction, and no doubt thousands will go to see it on its arrival here. There is no place the children, and in fact many of the older ones, would rather go than to the circus. We hope the managers will pitch their tents large enough, as the crowd heretofore to these places has been so large that it was with great difficulty they could be accommodated.

EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, playing at the Opera House, drew a small but quite fashionable audience last evening. As a troupe they excel some that have visited our city.

**Hon. Andrew Stewart's Will.**

HON. Andrew Stewart's will, which was made the third day of May, 1865, on one page of cap paper, without any codicil, and proven before the Register and Rec